

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 9, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 81, 2 p.m. 90  
Humidity 74, 63

September 9, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 82, 2 p.m. 90  
Humidity 92, 69

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.

Barometer 29.80

2898 晚十二月七年寅甲

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1914.

三拜禮 號九月九年寅甲

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
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## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR NEWS.

### ALLIES TAKE THE OFFENSIVE AND DRIVE GERMANS BACK.

#### FURTHER NOTABLE RUSSIAN TRIUMPHS.

#### A Month's Fighting Reviewed.

#### MOUNTED BRITISH CORPS BEING RAISED IN SHANGHAI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]  
The British Government has announced that it has decided to raise a mounted corps to be raised in Shanghai. The corps is to be raised in Shanghai, and is to be composed of British and Chinese troops. The corps is to be raised in Shanghai, and is to be composed of British and Chinese troops. The corps is to be raised in Shanghai, and is to be composed of British and Chinese troops.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR NEWS.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

#### Further German Losses in Belgium.

Sept. 7, 1.50 p.m.  
The dykes to the south-east of Antwerp have been opened, causing tremendous flooding at high tide beyond Termonde. Many Germans were drowned and others stranded on trees and house-tops.  
The Germans lost several guns.  
The Belgians inflicted losses amounting to 5,000 in the fighting on Friday and Saturday.

#### British Casualty List.

Sept. 7, 6 a.m.  
The British casualties amount altogether to 15,141, made up as follows:  

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	63	182	230
Men	212	1,001	13,413

#### Allies Again Repulse Germans.

Sept. 7, 8.5 p.m.  
It is officially announced from Bordeaux that the Anglo-French army, after two days' fighting, has compelled the Germans to fall back.

#### Big Battle in Progress.

Sept. 7, 2.25 p.m.  
A Bordeaux communiqué issued this afternoon says that a general action is proceeding at Nanteuil, then along the Grand Morin to Vitry-le-François, extending to Verdun.  
Thanks to the vigorous action of the French troops, powerfully supported by the British army, the Germans, who advanced on Sunday as far as Coulommiers and the La Ferté-gaucher district have been compelled to fall back.

#### Twelve Austrian Divisions Destroyed.

Sept. 7, 9 p.m.  
An official report states that altogether twelve Austrian divisions have now been completely destroyed near Lemberg.  
Another Austrian army, operating in the Lublin district, has sustained serious losses and is now on the defensive.

#### H. M. S. Pathfinder's Casualties.

Sept. 7, 11.40 p.m.  
The casualties among the men of H.M.S. Pathfinder are 4 killed 13 wounded and 243 missing.

#### Allies take the Offensive.

Sept. 8, 12.5 a.m.  
The Press Bureau reports that the Allied forces are acting on the offensive and have been successful in checking and forcing back the opposing Germans towards the north-east.

#### More Wanton Destruction.

Sept. 8, 1.30 a.m.  
A message from Ostend says that the Germans have destroyed Dinant by shell fire and incendiary, alleging that shots were fired on them from the heights overlooking the town.

#### Germans Advance on Ghent.

Sept. 8, 1.30 a.m.  
Belgian Volunteers resisted a superior force of Germans in a five hours' battle between Melle and Quatretecht. They retired in good order, whereupon the Germans occupied Melle and are now marching on Ghent.

#### Russians Continue Victorious Advance.

Sept. 8, 4.10 a.m.  
The Russians have captured the fortress of Mikolajoff, twenty miles south of Lemberg.  
They captured forty guns mounted on steel tripods, also stores sufficient for a year.  
The fortress commands the passage of the river Dniester.  
The Russians have also captured Rawaraska, thirty-two miles north-west of Lemberg, at the junction of four Austrian railways.

#### New Russian Province.

Sept. 8, 4.10 a.m.  
Count Bobrinsky has been appointed Governor-General of Galicia, which has been made a Russian province.

## TELEGRAMS.

### HOME TURF NEWS.

#### THE ST. LEGER.

London, Received Sept. 8.  
The probable starters and jockeys for the St. Leger are:  
Brakespear ..... H. Jones  
Orangeman ..... F. Ballock  
Black Jester ..... Stern  
Dan Russell ..... Rickaby  
Glorvina ..... Prout  
Evansdale ..... W. Huxley  
Trois Temps ..... Clark  
Kennymore ..... F. Templeman  
Hapsburg ..... Foy  
Peter the Hermit ..... Watson  
Puyfoudu ..... Walter  
Walton Heath ..... Donoghue  
Shepherd King ..... Jellies  
King Edgar ..... Robbins  
Carriekfergus .....  
Courageous .....  
The latest betting is 4/1 Peter the Hermit, taken; 4/1 Hapsburg; 9/2 Kennymore, 10/1 bar three, offered.

## THROWN INTO COMMON GAOL.

#### Indignities on Consuls in Germany.

Both the British and French Governments have for some time past been anxious for the safety of their consular agents in Danzig.  
A telegram, dated Paris, Aug. 19, states that great indignation is being expressed at the manner in which they were treated by the German authorities.  
They were given one hour to leave the country with their families.  
They were then told they would be taken to the Dutch frontier; but on their way to Holland they were seized and confined in a prison with felons and criminals.  
They were confined in cells which they were forced to clean out themselves and were treated generally in a brutal manner.  
They were kept for twenty-four hours without food.  
The Germans eventually decided to release the British Consul, who is now safe in Belgium, and the French Consul was subsequently released and is now in Holland.

## SHANGHAI BANK AGENT'S DEATH.

#### Mr. John McLean Turnbull.

We regret to record the death of Mr. John McLean Turnbull, sub-agent of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., (of which corporation Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. are the local agents), which occurred in very sad circumstances yesterday, says the N. C. Daily News of the 3rd inst. The deceased had been suffering from acute gastritis for a week, and yesterday morning he was found dead in his bed at his residence, No. 6 Medhurst Road. Mr. Turnbull was 32 years old, and was a native of Portree, Skye, Scotland. After being in India and Singapore, he was appointed to Shanghai in March, last year, and during his eighteen months' stay in the Settlement he had earned the respect of a large circle of friends.

## TELEGRAMS.

### SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

#### BARRY BEATS PADDON.

London, Received Sept. 8.  
In the World's Sculling Championship from Putney to Mortlake, Barry beat Paddon by two and a half lengths. Time 21 mins. 28 secs.

#### DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from Extra.)

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.  
September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.  
September 4.—Russians occupy Hailitz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiègne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.  
September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.  
September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.  
September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiary. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaraska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 182; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413.  
Conditions at Hankow.  
Trade at Hankow is getting under weigh again, and the merchants are once more in the market for tea and other produce. The Chinese are also eager to negotiate advances on the cargo that has accumulated.

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

Shanghai Britishers propose to raise and equip 300 mounted men for service in France.

Rawaraska, 32 miles north-west of Lemberg, has been captured by the Russians.

The Germans have destroyed Dinant by shell-fire and incendiary.

By the opening of the dykes to the south-east of Antwerp, many Germans have been drowned.

In the fighting on Friday and Saturday, the Belgians inflicted 5,000 losses on the Germans.

After being resisted by Belgian Volunteers, the Germans have occupied Melle and are marching on Ghent.

Galicia has been made a Russian Province, and Count Bobrinsky has been appointed Governor-General.

A telegram gives an official review of the situation after a month's operations in the field of war.

The casualties caused by the sinking of the Pathfinder are four killed, 13 wounded and 243 missing.

The Austrian Army operating in the Lublin district has sustained serious losses and is now on the defensive.

It is officially stated that altogether twelve Austrian Divisions have now been completely destroyed near Lemberg.

It is announced that, thanks to the vigorous action of the French, supported by the British, the German troops have been compelled to fall back.

The Russians have captured the fortress of Mikolajoff, 20 miles south of Lemberg, taking 40 guns and stores sufficient to last for a year.

The Allies are now acting on the offensive and have been successful in checking and pushing back the opposing Germans to the north-east.

#### NEWS.

Further war items from exchanges appear to-day.

Interesting notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

The seventh of a series of pen-pictures entitled "In the Wake of War" appears on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, and log book on page 6.

General news, an article on the right of capture, and other items, appear on page 3 to-day.

Yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board is reported in this issue.

The agenda for to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council is given to-day.

## DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.  
Saturday, September 12.  
Half yearly meeting of shareholders, Hongkong Hotel Co.—noon.  
Extraordinary general meeting, H. K. Hotel Co.—12.15 p.m.  
Band Night Peak Club—9.15 p.m.  
Monday, September 14.  
Sale of Crown Land—P.W.D.—3 p.m.







## GENERAL NEWS.

News From Shantung.  
From Chinese circles it is learned that on the evening of 24th ult. a railway bridge of the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu line was destroyed. It seems that on the 23rd the ordinary traffic of that line had already been interrupted, and on the following evening the bridge at Neu-ku-kou, was suddenly dynamited just after the last train had passed that point. Passengers from Tsinanfu say that there has been an influx of refugees from Tsingtau. The accommodation of the city has been taxed to its utmost capacity and both the city and its suburbs are crowded with refugees.—*Peking Gazette*.

The Familiar Butler.  
The strange conception which some servants have of their duties was shown by a case heard by the justices of the Farnham Petty Sessions Division, in which John Doyle was summoned for assaulting Dr. Henry Lyter Jameson, of Sunningdale. The defendant and his wife, it appeared, were in the service of Dr. Jameson's mother and sister as butler and cook. His conduct was most objectionable, for he persisted in entering into the conversation of the ladies at meals, and took naps in the dining-room. On being told that he and his wife would have to leave, Mrs. Doyle struck work, and Dr. Jameson was telephoned for in consequence of the man's conduct. The defendant locked himself in his room for some time, and afterwards assaulted the complainant. A fine of 10s. was imposed.—*Evening Standard*.

Native Algerian Troops.  
The native troops of Algeria are four regiments of Algerian Tirailleurs each of six battalions; and four regiments of Spahis (Arab cavalry) each of five squadrons. The troops are organised in three divisions, and the officers and a proportion of the non-commissioned officers of the native regiments are French. A four brigade cavalry division of India consists of about 7,500 men; a division of mixed brigades of about 13,000 men.

New Indian Mail Service.  
Simla, 17th August.—The Government of India have by this mail received copies of the tender forms, which the Post Office at Home is issuing for the new Mail service, commencing in 1917. The form of tender provides alternatively: (1) for a twice-a-week service to Bombay; (2) for one service a week each to Bombay and Karachi; (3) a single accelerated service to Bombay; and (4) for a branch service between Aden and Karachi. All the alternatives provide for an acceleration of the present service. It seems improbable that in the existing warlike situation these tenders are likely to command much attention at present, either at Home or in this country.

Johore Coolie Troubles.  
Singapore, August 27.—On Friday a gang of Chinese coolies at Batu Anam Division of the Johore Rubber Lands demanded money from the Manager, Mr. W. K. Knott, who refused, whereupon they attacked Mr. Knott with chankols and would have killed him but for the intervention of an assistant, Mr. E. Bairekew, who first fired in the air and then at the gang, killing one and wounding two. Mr. Bairekew was arrested but bailed out. Mr. Knott is in hospital but his injuries are not believed to be serious.—*Straits Echo*.

Exchange of Wives.  
An exchange of wives has just been effected by Mr. William Hays Myers, a prominent lawyer, and Dr. Arthur Douglas, a dentist, both of New York. Mr. Myers in March divorced his wife, naming Dr. Douglas as co-respondent. During the divorce proceedings he met Mrs. Douglas. The evidence produced by Mr. Myers enabled Mrs. Douglas to divorce her husband. After the decree was obtained Dr. Douglas married Mrs. Myers, while Mr. Myers married Mrs. Douglas. All the parties to the exchange declare that they are happy. With his new wife Mr. Myers has acquired a brother for his little ten-year-old son, as the custody of Bruce Douglas, also ten years of age, was awarded by the court to the mother.

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## THE WAR AND SHIPPING.

The Right of Capture.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade says, in the course of an article to the *Naval Annual* (1914), that the most important "right of war" is the right of capture claimed by belligerent vessels and conceded to them with certain limitations. The neutral nation and ship must remain in fact as well as in name neutral. The whole armed force of the enemy both on sea and on land, are legitimate objects for attack, capture or destruction. According to the "Consolato del Mare"—one of the most famous of treatises on the subject—the rule was laid down that the enemy's goods were liable to seizure wherever they were found, even in neutral ships, but that neutral goods were free even if discovered on board an enemy's ship, after satisfying certain claims. Except where modified by treaties this continued to be the British rule until 1856, when the Declaration of Paris was signed. The French rule up to the middle of the seventeenth century was even harsher than the British; she not only confiscated goods bound in neutral ships but considered the ships themselves to be tainted by the goods and condemned them also. Russia was frankly opportunist and held out for the rule of "Free ships, free goods," when she became neutral, but as soon as she became belligerent claimed the right to capture the enemy's goods wherever she could find them.

This then was the general situation until the Chinese War, when France and England were allies, and according to the French rule neutral ships with enemy's goods were condemned. A compromise was arrived at in the Declaration of Paris, and this received the assent of all principal Powers except Spain and the U. S. The Declaration of Paris (1) abolished privateering. (2) Enemy's goods were covered by a neutral flag, except contraband of war. (3) Neutral goods, except contraband, not liable to capture under the enemy's flag. (4) Blockades to be legally binding must be effective.

The supply of contraband to either belligerent is forbidden. The duty of a State in this respect ends with a warning to her nationals that any attempt to trade in contraband is done at their own risk. Any neutral ship captured in the trade can be sent to a port of the capturing country, and is liable to defined penalties, which do not ordinarily include redress against the State.

It is impossible to know what the true character of a ship is by looking at her from the outside, for it is no offence to carry false colours, provided that no hostile act is done while showing them. Public vessels of both belligerents have the right, therefore, to stop and examine any merchant vessel on the high seas in order to verify her right to fly the flag she is showing, to ascertain her destination and the character of her

## PROVISIONING PARIS.

The Meat Supply.

Paris, July 29.  
Paris, we are assured, is in no danger of famine in the event of a mobilization. This morning the city possesses a reserve stock of flour of 7,500 tons, or large enough to provide sufficient bread for close on two months for the whole population, whereas the mobilization period would not probably exceed twenty-two days. Of course during that period it would be absolutely impossible to provision the city from the outside. Paris would be compelled to live on her own resources. The city was not always in so favourable a position, and, indeed, up to quite lately, the reserve stock of flour was sensibly under the amount which experts had considered desirable. But a few months ago a sum of £16,000 was voted, and a large reserve stock constituted by the Ministry of War.

But not even the Parisian lives by bread alone. There is the question of meat. Here it is more than possible that there would be a shortage towards the later days of the mobilization, for the livestock that reaches the Parisian market comes mainly from considerable distances. The supply will then, during the mobilization, be entirely cut off, for it is impossible to drive cattle on foot from Normandy, for instance. Unfortunately, also, there is very little cold storage plant in or near Paris, and such establishments as there are will be requisitioned by the military authorities. Paris may then find herself for a few days reduced to a vegetarian diet. Fortunately it is the season of fruit, and Paris is, as you know, surrounded by a belt of market-gardens. Parisians, with their habitual good humour, will merely think that they are making *maigre*, or taking a cure.

cargo. Any resistance to the officer sent on board to examine the papers carries with it the penalty of confiscation.

Later in the article, Vice Admiral Slade says: "The transfer to foreign flags to escape the consequences of belligerency is not recognised by any nation, and unless it can be proved the sale has been effected in the ordinary course of trade, and the transfer is a bona fide one, will not avail to cover the property from capture." "A neutral State is bound to take effective steps to prevent any organised assistance from being prepared or despatched from the territory over which she has control to either belligerent. Vessels despatched under these conditions are, of course, liable to capture. The aggravated belligerent can, in the event of satisfaction being refused, include the offending neutral in the war."

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## NOTABLE AGREEMENT.

An exceptional theatrical agreement has been concluded by Mr. George Tyler, the American theatrical manager, of the firm of Leiber and Company, New York. He has secured the exclusive services for a long term of years, both for America and for England, of Miss Phyllis Neilson Terry, the daughter of Mr. Fred Terry, and Miss Julia Neilson. The contract embodies over fifty-two pages of closely type-written matter.

Discussing the agreement Mr. Tyler said it had been his obsession to secure Miss Terry's services since he attended a special matinee of "Twelfth Night" at His Majesty's Theatre four years ago and saw her make her first appearance as an unknown actress, whose name on the programme was "Phyllis Ter-son."

"The contract," added Mr. Tyler, "gives me the absolute control for a long period of years of this young lady's artistic career. Shakespeare, to be commercially successful, must be

either played by a star cast or by someone who is able to send over the footlights the atmosphere which the author intended. Miss Terry, in my opinion, embodies that atmosphere. She strikes the note of glorious youth and beauty combined with talent. I sincerely believe she is the only actress in the English-speaking world who can adequately and sympathetically play Viola and Juliet, and that she means to the English-speaking stage what Bernhardt means to the French stage. She will open in New York some time in November, playing Viola in "Twelfth Night," Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet," and also appearing possibly in a new play by Mr. Louis N. Parker.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1914.

## FORESEEING THE GREAT WAR.

The Great War has now been in progress for more than a month, and in spite of the fact that the public is daily informed of the main movements of the rival armies, it has already become evident that the lay mind cannot fully grasp the significance of all that is happening. The huge extent of territory comprising what is popularly termed the theatre of war and the vast number of combatants engaged in the struggle, make it difficult, if not impossible, for other than expert observers correctly to gauge the situation or rightly to appreciate the strategic developments from day to day.

In the absence of expert opinion to guide one, it is only natural to turn to the expressed convictions of well-known authorities on the question of a great European upheaval—a subject which has commanded much attention in military circles during the past few years. Such an authority is Mr. E. John Solano, who contributed a very soundly-written article to the Britannica Year Book for 1913, under the heading "The World's Armies." Incidentally it may be observed that the writer is the inventor of the Solano Battle-practice Target and Section Fire Target used by the British War Office for musketry training, and editor of the Imperial Army Series of Military Training Manuals. In the section of his article dealing with the balance of power in Europe, Mr. Solano has a careful analysis of the situation as between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, and though some of his calculations are based on the assumption that Italy would stand by her Allies in the event of a conflict, there are quite a number of conclusions which are of peculiar interest at this time. Commenting on the possibilities of British military intervention in the event of a great Continental war, Mr. Solano expressed the view that this, in the early stages of the conflict at any rate, would probably be limited to troops from the United Kingdom, namely, the Expeditionary Force, which includes practically the whole of the Regular Army in Home stations, brought up with Reserves to six divisions, numbering, with cavalry, about 188,000 officers and men. These troops, said the writer, would be despatched to co-operate with the French Army. This, of course, is precisely what has happened.

At first sight, the intervention of 188,000 men in a struggle between armies numbering 16,000,000 men on war establishments might seem unimportant, but, as Mr. Solano points out, this relatively small force must prove of the utmost value to its Allies, "especially if the Germans attempted to advance through Belgium, for the British command of the sea would enable it, with or without French or Belgian reinforcements, to threaten the enemy's flank and lines of communication from the coast—an operation the risks and difficulties of which are clearly great but not insuperable." In Mr. Solano's opinion, if utilized with judgment, skill and daring, and provided it were despatched in time and maintained in the field, the British Expeditionary Force might help materially to turn the scales of advantage in favour of the Triple Entente and enable the French and Russian Armies to gain the initiative and press a vigorous attack against the Germans and their Allies. Finally, the writer of the article makes mention of the superior naval power of the Entente, which he says should enable Britain and France to keep their overseas channels of trade and food supplies open to the world during war, while they close up those of their more land-locked enemies, with the gravest economic consequences, especially in the case of Germany. He adds that if this superior naval strength gained complete command of the sea, both France and Britain might be able to draw reinforcements from their Armies abroad, and perhaps, if necessary, from Russia. Some of the writer's conjectures have already materialised; others have yet to eventuate. But sufficient has been noticed to show that the article is, at the present juncture, intensely illuminating and full of interest.

## The Territorials—

Now that the Regular Army in Home stations has been depleted by reason of the despatch of the Expeditionary Force to France, a large share in the defence of the country falls on the Territorials. Opinions have differed as to the efficiency of the Territorial Force, but there can be no doubt that in the past few years it has greatly increased in value and worth, and to-day it stands, in the matter of organisation and equipment, a true counterpart of the Army itself. And the work which the Force is now called upon to perform admirably fits it for actual service in the field of war.

## And What They Do.

To take a concrete example. Only last month there were gathered at a spot beside the Woolmer Forest some 13,000 Territorial troops, with a matter of 2,000 horses, not to mention 100 field pieces (including four of the celebrated 4.7 guns made famous by the siege of Ladysmith), a couple of hundred waggons of all sorts and sizes, and all the other impediments of a military division. These men constituted the Home Counties Division, and at the time noted were undergoing serious training. After preliminary exercises they carried out a feat which is a record for Territorials—going on trek just as do the regular troops, with material which is the last word in efficiency. They took the road as a complete division, undertaking to march a full infantry day's march of 16 miles for four consecutive days, sleeping each night under the stars with an Army blanket as their only wrap, and turning up at the end of their trek on Salisbury Plain, spick and span and fit. There they became merged with the 50,000 Territorials training on the Plain. These are the type of men who are now defending the hearths and homes of England. And the nation puts its full trust in them.

## Barry Still Unbeaten.

Ernest Barry still holds the world's sculling championship, though the time suggests either that the conditions were very favourable or that Paddon made the champion travel all the way for quite a good part of the distance. The time was 21 minutes 28 seconds. In his match with R. Arnet, over the same course, Barry won in 23 minutes 8 seconds, and he took just 22.1.2 minutes to dispose of E. Durnham in 1912. Just over a year ago he defeated Harry Pearce and the time was 24 minutes 9 seconds. In the case of the match with Arnet, it is true, the conditions were rather unfavourable, and Barry's magnificent watermanship was never more in evidence than on that day. That, indeed, is where Barry wins his races. He is a stylist whose work is delightful to witness, and the result is that he secures the maximum of result with the minimum of effort. On his present form he is not likely to be beaten for some time to come, though one of these fine days time will get the better of him. He must be as near forty as thirty now.

## Shanghai's Offer.

Our special correspondent's wire from Shanghai, published in to-day's issue, makes cheering reading, for it shows that thought and care for the Mother Country are not limited to the greater Colonies. If Shanghai can raise three hundred men, together with a sum to cover their expenses, it will surely not be difficult to produce a proportionate number of men and of dollars from the other Treaty Ports, and from Colonies like Singapore and the F.M.S. where numbers of Britishers are absolutely idle, by reason of the war. Many men in the parts we have named saw service as volunteers in the South African campaign, and many more are men of general world-experience who have had the corners knocked off them, have learned to take the rough with the smooth, and who should be of immense value to the Empire on the battlefield. Shanghai's offer will certainly stimulate Britishers in exile in other foreign countries or in our own Colonies, and we may soon expect to hear that like proposals have emanated from the Far West as well as from the Far East.

## DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS A TIDE IN THE AFFAIRS OF MEN, WHICH, TAKEN AT THE FLOOD, LEADS ON TO FORTUNE.  
Shakespeare.

## The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 84; sunshiny.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 76; sunshiny.

## Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

## The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 0.7-16.1.

## Special Police.

Members of the Peak division of the Special Police Force will parade at the Central Police Station on Thursday afternoon at 5.30 sharp.

## Indian Shopkeeper Robbed.

Mahmed Ali, a shopkeeper, of Austin Road, Kowloon, has reported to the police that during his absence yesterday, between the hours of ten and eleven, some person stole \$25 and Rs. 15.

## Mongolia Delayed.

Owing to unfavourable weather obtaining at Manila, the steaming of the s.s. Mongolia, from that port for Hongkong has been postponed from Wednesday to Friday, making her due to arrive at Hongkong on Sunday morning, instead of Friday, a.m. as previously advised.

## Only a Small Plank.

A Chinese, who explained that he stole a piece of wood to make a fire for brewing some tea, was sent to prison for seven days with four hours' stocks by Mr. Wood, to-day, despite the fact that, in dulcet tones, he expatiated on the smallness of the plank he had taken.

## Why?

Consignees of rice appear to be peculiar people, according to Det. Sergt. Pincoff. If coolies steal rice from them, in nine cases out of ten they will not claim the stolen goods. This was pointed out to-day in a case against a Chinese, who was remanded by Mr. Wood until Saturday.

## Kowloon Fire.

A fire broke out yesterday evening at the premises of the Variety Film Exchange Company, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Practically no damage was done, however, the police and the inmates putting out the flames. It is supposed that the fire was caused by a lighted cigarette or a burning match being thrown down at the back of the premises. "John Bull's" Territory Raided! Yesterday Det. Sergt. Wills and party raided "John Bull's" shop, in 62, Queen's Road East and arrested five men, one woman and the wife of the proprietor on a charge of gambling. Mr. G. Heywood, of Mr. L. D'Almeida e Castro's office, defended and the case was remanded until to-morrow morning.

## Sporting Gamblers.

Fourteen sporting gentlemen of Chinese extraction were this morning prosecuted by Inspector McHardy before Mr. J. R. Wood, for gambling between the Naval Canton and the French Convent. A Chinese constable said he was led to the place by the son of the owner of the premises—a European. Inspector McHardy explained that the young gentleman was not present, being a member of the Boy Scouts. Defendants were each fined \$3 or two days.

## In the King's Service.

Yesterday a free matinee was given at the Victoria Theatre to enable the children of the Colony to witness the very remarkable film—"In the King's Service." Over a thousand children accepted the management's invitation, and the course of the picture was followed with the keenest enthusiasm. Appropriate music was played by the Victoria pianist, Mrs. Mears. We would remind our readers that on Friday a benefit performance will be given at this theatre in aid of the Prince of Wales Fund. The film "Victory" will be screened and the Band of the 25th Punjab will give their services for the occasion.

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

## THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

Great Work of the British Army.

The tide has turned. Hitherto the Allies, following some plan of which we shall learn the details later, no doubt, have fallen back before the Germans, though inflicting heavy loss on them all the way. Now the Germans are being driven back, which is quite a different thing, and they should suffer more than ever. History, it is said, repeats itself; will it do so here? Is this retreat in some ways to parallel the retreat from Moscow? The answer rests on the lap of the gods, but it is safe to say that it will be no winning retreat like that of the Allies. That, we may be sure, was intentional, part of some great and well-laid plan. The retirement of the Germans is quite another story. Some day we shall learn what the Allies' scheme was—it may have been no more than the old football trick of opening up the game to draw the defence—and we are certain to find it entirely admirable. Meantime let a tribute be paid to the glorious work being done by the Russians. What is to happen to the Germans when, in their own country, they are wedged between British, French and Belgians on the one side and the Russians on the other? That is what is coming.

British Troops' Superiority. Field Marshal French says that our cavalry can do as they like with the enemy until they are confronted by three times their number and that the British artillery has never been confronted with less than three or four times its own strength. He is not the man to make such a statement except he can prove it up to the hilt, and a statement of this kind, coming from such a man, is very cheering. He wants more men, however, and he will get them, too. An announcement such as he has just made will do more to promote recruiting than all the platform speeches in the world. It is true that the 200,000 odd men who have recently joined the army cannot be expected to be as fit and well trained as soldiers who have been under discipline for years, but so keen are they that already they should be able to give a fairly good account of themselves, especially when they are fighting alongside experienced men who have been stiffened by previous engagements in this war, if they did not have their baptism of fire before. They will not require much actual experience to make them seasoned fighters.

Baron von der Goltz. Nothing has been heard of Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz since he was appointed military governor of that part of Belgium which is occupied by the Germans. (Like x, by the way, it is an unknown quantity and, to judge from recent telegrams, it is a variable quantity.) The writer of a pen sketch of von der Goltz says that he is bluff and outspoken and that rumour has it that he is not a personal favourite with the Kaiser. He cannot be greatly in disfavour or he would not have been so signally honoured recently. The same writer says that von der Goltz's reputation "as an organizer rests in his own country on his work as general of the 1st Army Corps—the Russian border legions—at Königsberg which he commanded between 1902 and 1907." Whether his reputation will suffer or no remains to be seen, but certainly that of these same legions has not greatly been enhanced by the results of the recent fighting in that district. It was Goltz, by the way, who reconstructed the Turkish army between 1833 and 1895. He is a man of seventy, and thirty years have elapsed since he published a work destined to become famous—"A Nation in Arms."

## Buenos Ayres Friendly to Allies.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, August 5.—The news of the declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany was received with enthusiasm by the population here, and numerous demonstrations of friendliness to England and France were immediately organized.

## IN THE WAKE OF WAR.

## VII: THE MEETING.

A Story without a Moral.

If this were a manufactured story of puppets in place of a story—not too pretty—from life it would end quite differently. For then should Denfield recover and marry Janet Thurston.

Denfield's uncle John was the only one who was wise enough to read the lad through and through. He first had his eyes opened when he saw the youngster, aged eleven then, marching alongside a company of soldiers. He had a little stick over his shoulder, and he carried himself so erect that the uncle saw he was a soldier born. The face of him too—he told the boy's father of it.

"Put him into the army!" said the father, amazed. "There's time enough to decide as to that. I doubt it—I doubt it. There never was anything of the kind broke out in the family before, as you know."

"Well, it has broken out now, believe me. If you had seen the face of him—"

"A dreaming boy—nothing in it."

"Never a dream. I'll tell you this: if you don't let him in by the front door he'll enter by the back. At the sound of the file and drum some day he'll leave home and love and comfort. Now there you are!"

That was exactly what did happen. People said he treated Janet Thurston shabbily, but the fact was that she counted for very little with him when the fever for soldiering in his blood rose to its height. He simply pushed over the office stool, as it were, changed his name and his assumed nature, and put his old life right behind him. He could never quite explain the impulse that drove him. The thing had to be done and he did it. He had no regrets, and the letter in which he stated to his family what he had done did not attempt to explain. Nor did it state what name he had enlisted under. He simply pushed the past behind him. Even his engagement to Janet became no more than an episode. The man was not consciously heartless. He merely followed the dictates of his nature and made no question.

Janet was thirty when she went out to the front as a nurse. She was a gentle, sweet-faced woman and, if she could have forgotten Denfield, she might have made choice from amongst a dozen men. But an ideal to her was everything, as it is to most women. It is well for men that this is so, for otherwise the wives of most of us would recognise us for what we are and life for them would be a tragedy. She understood the impulse that had driven Denfield better than he did himself, and she could not blame him. She felt always that she would meet him one day, and she did.

Nothing could have been more unlike the romantic meeting which is usually served up in fiction. What did happen was that he was carried into hospital dangerously wounded one evening, and she was in attendance on the doctor who probed for the expanding bullet that had done deadly work. She gave a little gasp when she saw the patient, and the doctor looked up.

"What is it?" he asked.

"I knew him—in the old days," she said, and he understood. The story stood revealed in her face. "I shall be all right," she added bravely, and he nodded. Then he set to work.

The chances were all against the man ever recovering consciousness, but she prayed desperately that he might know her for just an instant. She believes that he did, too. The manner of it was this.

Just before the end came next morning, he seemed to rouse himself and she stooped over his bed. "Oh, my dear, my dear," she said.

For a fleeting instant his eyes rested on her face. He smiled and his hand faintly caressed hers. Then he sighed and fell asleep.

## MERCANTILE BANK.

Interim Dividend of 8 per cent.

Mr. A. R. Linton, manager of the Hongkong branch of the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, informs us that this morning he received a telegram from the Head Office in London intimating that an interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum has been declared on the "A" & "B" shares of the Bank, for the half year ending June 30, 1914.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is the agenda for to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council:—  
Financial Minutes. (Nos. 45 to 48.)

Report of the Finance Committee. (No. 12.)

Hon. Mr. D. Lindale.—First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance, 1886. This Bill will go through all its stages at this meeting.

Hon. Attorney General.—Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the levy of Estate Duty payable in respect of the estates of deceased persons.

Hon. Attorney General.—Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to "Chinese Passenger Ships" as defined by the Chinese Passengers Act, 1855, and concerning Asiatic Emigrants generally.

The two last-named Bills will not be proceeded with at this meeting.

## DRUNK IN A RICKSHA.

William Ramsay, who was seen by Inspector McHardy on the Praya in a rickshalying back with his head over the splash board, very drunk, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with being drunk and incapable.

The defendant, who pleaded guilty, was told by his Worship that it must have been a very bad case, because he had been in hospital for three days.

The defendant explained that the manager of the Seamen's Institute turned him out. He had been to Dr. Marriott and got a letter from him stating he was not under the influence of drink. It was through the manager turning him out and his having to pay \$4 a day at the Victoria House that he got into his little bit of trouble.

He was fined \$5, or in default 7 days, and in response to a request to be allowed time in which to pay, was given until 1 p.m. to-day.

## Japan's Foreign Trade.

Japan's foreign trade returns for the second ten days of last month, compared with the corresponding period of last year, are shown in the following table:—

Second ten days of this month.	
Exports ...	Y. 12,900,000
Imports ...	Y. 14,611,000
Excess of Imports Y.	1,711,000
Corresponding period of last year.	
Exports ...	Y. 20,283,000
Imports ...	Y. 16,480,000
Excess of Exports Y.	3,803,000

"I don't believe he knew her," said the doctor to a colleague later. "That cares meant nothing; it was a habit with the man from all I hear. Say, the high gods, if they have a sense of humour, must get many a laugh at our follies."

"You're a cynical devil," said his colleague. "Can't you see that that dying cares will serve her for happiness all her life now?"

"I'm not so cynical that I can't say 'Thank God for that,'" replied the other.

So the story ends not unhappily after all. It has no moral, but who was to blame for the tragedy anyhow?



## THE SANITARY BOARD.

## AN OLD QUESTION AGAIN DEBATED.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett in Reminiscent Mood.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board assumed quite a different complexion from the usual meetings—for once it was interesting, if only to hear the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett in his reminiscences of Hongkong. The President, Mr. D. W. Trautman, presided, and those present were the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, the Hon. Mr. A. F. Churchill, Colonel Irwin, Messrs. Ng Hon-tsz, Chan Kai-ming, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Pearce (Assistant Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. F. W. Hamilton (Secretary).

The following notice by Mr. P. W. Goldring was the first item on the agenda. "That the members of this Board do respectfully submit to His Excellency the Governor and to the Military Authorities that all employees of the Board serving either in the Hongkong Volunteers or the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves be afforded special facilities to allow them to attend to their duties properly, having regard to the vital importance of keeping the Colony in a sanitary condition at the present time."

The President said he regretted to have to say that Mr. Goldring was ill and unable to attend, and he had asked him to have this motion put back until the next meeting.

This course was agreed to.

## A Clear Line Wanted.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, speaking in reference to an application for permission to erect twelve water closets and one trough closet in a block of buildings on Kowloon Island Lot No. 574 R.P., Hanoi Road, called attention to his remarks at the last meeting, and said that this item had been held over from that meeting. He would not, he said, waste their time going into the details of what he had said last time, except that he would formally move the appointment of a committee to go in detail into the question in connection with the applications for water closets, trough closets and urinals, so that the Board would have a clear line to follow. The committee would have before them the total number of such applications granted during the last few years so as to compare the growth year by year; it must be for several years. It was important that they should have that in front of them, and they would have to go further into the question of the pollution of the foreshore at the outfalls of the sewers. He seemed to remember there had been trouble on at least one, or perhaps two or three occasions with regard to the Canton wharf and another in the Wanchai district from the Eastern Praya. They had had it said to them they made no trouble at all about the fleet, more or less in the Harbour, or the hundred or two sampans in the Harbour, and why this trouble over the water closets? He did not think he was quite satisfied with that argument, and he wanted it cleared up. Every water closet on the shore meant further concentration of refuse on the foreshore—the ships in the Harbour were more or less anchored, certainly there was a better flow. If there was no harm, he would like to have it cleared up by this particular Committee. They would have to go into the question of supervision. They had already the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Hewett, constantly made, and they had the prosecutions which the Board had had recently to undertake. The supervision at this moment was not sufficient for the existing water closets and trough closets. If they added to that more supervision, then they had to go further than that, and in considering the supervision, they had to see that that supervision could be made as cheap as possible; that was to say with sufficient water supply. Further, they would have to see what arrangements could be made to see that it was automatically used—some system that was not dependent on merely working a handle. When they had ascertained the cheapest method of

supervision they would have to take that into consideration in granting applications. They would have to consider again, with the increased expenditure in the overseeing of these water closets, they at the same time run a risk and a danger of losing a good deal of the conservancy revenue. Many hundreds of Chinese were making use of it and they were cutting into the profits of the conservancy contractor. He did not wish to be misunderstood for a moment—he was with the principle of water carriage in every possible way as far as his reading of it went, but he did not want to have to give an opinion on those matters without knowing where he was being taken to, and without knowing definitely what a recommendation to the Governor-in-Council meant. He wanted them to make that recommendation with their eyes wide open and for that purpose he moved the appointment of a sub-committee.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett said he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. He was sorry to say his knowledge of Hongkong went back thirty-five years. He was living in Garden Road, when they could shoot snipe at the back of his residence. All that had passed, though he had seen half a dozen woodcocks in the course of an afternoon on Robinson Road. That gave an idea of the change which had taken place in this Colony in the last twenty-five or thirty years, but the change since 1880 to 1910 was comparatively small when they looked at the change which had taken place within the last two years in Hongkong. Places where they could go out comfortably in the afternoon on Robinson Road were now a dense mass of large buildings, all demanding water closets, as far as possible, and a water supply. Then the University was a thing which naturally attracted their attention, and they (the Board) did the best they could, but when it came to a question of building on Robinson Road, the lower part of Conduit Road, Humphrey's Estate and May Road, and a man put up thirty or forty buildings on sites like those, all demanding water closets, the question became one of great importance and had very seriously to be faced, because this question which had arisen during the last two years, no longer, would double, nay quadruple, as each year went on. They knew perfectly well that certain firms had recently been acquiring very valuable properties on Bowen Road at enormous prices. He need not go into the question, because he thought some of those properties were known to the Board. One big company was giving \$100,000 for a beautiful house for the manager to live in, and was building a great big block of buildings to put a big stall in, and water closets would be asked for—it was only natural to expect they would. If in Hongkong it was difficult to provide a sufficient flow of water for the closets how much more serious would the question be when they came to deal with Kowloon, which was dead level? That was a point the Secretary for Chinese affairs did not touch upon, but he was quite sure it was in his mind. They wanted an enormous amount of water for those drains so that what was in them would all be swept away. The question was a very important one, and for one application they received now (the Secretary for Chinese affairs had asked for the last two or three years) they would have a score. They had to realise it was their duty to put before the Governor a comprehensive scheme of the way they thought possible to deal with the Kowloon peninsula and Victoria Island, which were being covered with big blocks of buildings and the putting up of those conveniences which were a source of danger, not being practicable. Therefore they should not pass any of those applications until the sub-committee which the Secretary for Chinese Affairs asked for had been appointed and had made their report to the governor, and that report had been carefully considered and dilated upon.

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax suggested the Hon. Mr. Churchill as chairman of the committee, but,

The Hon. Mr. Churchill said he

was afraid he was not prepared

to serve as chairman of the committee, as he had as much as he

could do at present in his own

department owing to the pressure

of departmental duties and other

duties owing to the situation in

Europe.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett asked

if he would recommend one of

his staff to take his place?

The Hon. Mr. Churchill replied

that if the committee was appointed

and expert advice was required,

he might appoint one, but he was

not prepared to name anybody

now.

Colonel Irwin, Dr. Clark, the

Hon. Mr. Hallifax, Mr. Ng Hon-tsz

and an expert were appointed a

committee.

Another Application.

In reference to the erection of a

water closet at Kowloon Dock, the

President said that considering

the whole of the circumstances,

the distance from the dock etc.

of the existing accommodation,

he thought they might treat

this as a special case. He did

not mean in any way to force

it on the Board, but he thought it

highly desirable it should be

granted. He therefore moved

that the Board recommend the

Governor-in-Council to grant that

application, subject to the usual

conditions. The Hon. Mr.

Churchill seconded.

Mr. Chan Kai-ming moved an

amendment that it stand over

with the others until the Com-

mittee had reported.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett seconded,

and on being put to the vote, the

amendment was carried.

With reference to the applica-

tion to erect a trough closet at

Shek Tong-tai, the Hon. Mr.

Hallifax moved that it be held

over with the rest.

The Hon. Mr. Churchill said that

as Director of Public Works he

would like to know what they

wanted doing, as he had his

estimates to get out.

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax thought

it should go in the estimates.

The Clerk:—We shall wait

latrines anyhow.

The Hon. Mr. Churchill:—It is

as well to know the position of

the latrines before you estimate

for them.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett:—From

my knowledge of this Board, I do

## THE HON. MR. J. A. S. BUCKNILL.

## Appointed Chief Justice of Straits Settlements.

His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, Attorney-General of Hongkong, has been selected for appointment as Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements.

It was on March 28 last that Mr. Bucknill left Hongkong to act as Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements during the absence of Sir W. H. Hyndman Jones. The appointment was for a period of seven months from April 1. The news that Mr. Bucknill will now take up the full appointment does not come altogether as a surprise, for in announcing the acting appointment in February last, the *Telegraph* remarked that, "in view of the fact that Sir Hyndman Jones is 87 years of age, there is a strong possibility that Mr. Bucknill's transfer to the Straits will be more than a temporary one."

Mr. Bucknill was appointed Attorney-General of Hongkong in May, 1911, and during his stay here has won a host of friends, who, though regretting that he does not return to the Colony, will bear of his well-deserved promotion with much gratification. Prior to coming to Hongkong, Mr. Bucknill held appointments in the Transvaal and in Cyprus.

could do at present in his own department owing to the pressure of departmental duties and other duties owing to the situation in Europe.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett asked if he would recommend one of his staff to take his place?

The Hon. Mr. Churchill replied that if the committee was appointed and expert advice was required, he might appoint one, but he was not prepared to name anybody now.

Colonel Irwin, Dr. Clark, the Hon. Mr. Hallifax, Mr. Ng Hon-tsz and an expert were appointed a committee.

Another Application.

In reference to the erection of a water closet at Kowloon Dock, the President said that considering the whole of the circumstances, the distance from the dock etc. of the existing accommodation, he thought they might treat this as a special case. He did not mean in any way to force it on the Board, but he thought it highly desirable it should be granted. He therefore moved that the Board recommend the Governor-in-Council to grant that application, subject to the usual conditions. The Hon. Mr. Churchill seconded.

Mr. Chan Kai-ming moved an amendment that it stand over with the others until the Committee had reported.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett seconded, and on being put to the vote, the amendment was carried.

With reference to the application to erect a trough closet at Shek Tong-tai, the Hon. Mr. Hallifax moved that it be held over with the rest.

The Hon. Mr. Churchill said that as Director of Public Works he would like to know what they wanted doing, as he had his estimates to get out.

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The Clerk:—We shall wait latrines anyhow.

The Hon. Mr. Churchill:—It is as well to know the position of the latrines before you estimate for them.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett:—From my knowledge of this Board, I do not think you have any difficulty in asking for a very considerable supplementary vote for this purpose.—(laughter).

The matter was held over, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Hallifax, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Hewett.

The Rat Returns.

In Hongkong for the week ending August 29, there were 1,419 rats caught, one being infected.

In Kowloon there were 230 caught, none being infected. Total caught, 1,649; total infected, one.

Mr. Goldring inquired:—Is the steady decrease of rats caught and the proportionate decrease of rats infected, due to lessening of

## DAIRY FARM NEWS. NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst. our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force.

All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

the vigilance on the part of the rat-catcher, or to other reasons? It would be interesting to know.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett asked Dr. Clark if he could tell them what the birth-rate in rats was just now.—(laughter)—as it might be of interest to Mr. Goldring.

Dr. Clark, amid laughter, said he could not.

## SHANGHAI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the agents, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., Shanghai, on the 2nd inst. The chair was occupied by Mr. S. Odagaki. Other directors present were Messrs. H. Robertson, D. Hatabu and Chun Ma-ching. Shareholders were present representing 14,407 shares.

In the course of his speech, the Chairman said:—

The report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1914, having been in your hands for some days, I will, with permission, take them as read.

Balance Sheet:—Land, Buildings, Machinery and Plant in Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.—As you will have noticed, during the past twelve months an addition of Tls. 321,273.41 was made thereto. These figures cover the cost of the buildings for weaving shed, staff's residence, foremen's quarters, godown, etc. and machinery and plant for new weaving mill, also miscellaneous machinery added to No. 1 and No. 2 Spinning Mills.

Stock of Cloth, Yarn, Cotton and Waste.—As to this item I may state that it mainly represents the value of raw materials and that stocks of cloth and yarn are not heavy, and are all sold.

On the credit side of the balance sheet, capital paid-up now stands at Tls. 2,000,000, the issue of new shares being fully subscribed and paid for, and the Reserve Funds at Tls. 500,000, but these and other items do not call for special comment.

Profit and Loss Account:—As you will notice, the net profit for the year, including Tls. 11,747.94 brought forward from previous year's account, amounts to Tls. 460,096.19, which sum your Directors propose to ap-

propriate as follows:—

To write off as depreciation on buildings, machinery and plant and furniture ... 53,608.10

To pay to shareholders (for original issue of 20,000 shares numbered 1 to 20,000 only):—

A dividend of Tls. 6 per share ... 120,000.00

A bonus of Tls. 4 per share ... 80,000.00

and an extra bonus of Tls. 1 per share ... 20,000.00

220,000.00

To set aside to reserve for equalization of dividends ... 150,000.00

and to reserve for renewal and repairs ... 30,000.00

180,000.00

To carry to new account ... 12,488.00

Total ... Tls. 460,096.19

Providing that you sanction the proposed appropriations to the various reserves then the account Reserve for Equalization of Dividends will be brought up to Tls. 500,000 and that for renewal and repairs to Tls. 180,000, aggregating in all Tls. 680,000.

I trust, gentlemen, that these figures will be received by you with satisfaction and venture to hope that they will merit your approval.

Constant care has been bestowed on improvements and upkeep of machinery and plant and, after spending Tls. 91,165.06, as per foot-note in the report, I can say that the entire installations are now in perfect working order. The older buildings called for some repairs during the year.

Both spinning mills worked day and night throughout the year, but No. 2 Weaving Mill was worked satisfactorily day shift only.

No. 1 Weaving Mill.—We began in June the experimental running of this addition to our productive powers with but a portion of the machinery installed, the remainder having since arrived, and hope to have it erected and working smoothly as this month progresses.

As the 1913-1914 China cotton crop was a fairly good one, we were able to work our mills at a moderate margin of profit.

As to future prospects, that we should be reticent in hazarding our opinion will be appreciated, when the conditions ruling at the moment upon local markets are given consideration. However, reports coming from the interior regarding Autumn crops being so universally favourable, we hope to be able to enjoy another good year, combined with loyal support from our Chinese customers.

Proposed New Spinning Mill:—Doubtless you will be gratified to learn that both machinery and power plants were ordered at prices current, prior to the cessation of normal business conditions in England. The various details in connection with this new mill are continually receiving the closest attention of your Board and myself.

"S. O. S."

Motor delivery vans of one of London's largest tobacco firms have been equipped with wireless apparatus in order that help may be rushed to needy smokers on the receipt of the signs S. O. S., meaning, "Send on Smokes."

This firm claims to be the only one in the world using the wireless in its delivery system. The firm communicates through a station on the roof of the building. Aerials are placed on the vans, manipulated by an operator inside.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

REGINALD DENNIS, Deceased.

CREDITORS against the above Estate are notified to send in their claims to the undersigned not later than the 30th inst., after which date they will not be recognised.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th September, 1914.

## SUMMIT 60.

THE Collar that is comfortable on the hottest days. The band is exceptionally low in front, allowing perfect freedom for the neck, and yet the collar does not lose any of its dressy appearance because the top fold in front is cut deep enough to set well down on to the shirt. We do not know of a more comfortable Collar.

Try half a dozen!

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.



## DAY and NIGHT WEAR.

## OUR "SHIRTS" AND "PYJAMAS"

are as well made as it is possible to make them. We stock them in an unusually wide range of exclusive and refined patterns in

CAMBRIC, TAFFETA, FLANNEL AND CELLULAR.

Let us show them to you.

W. M. POWELL, LTD.

HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

J. ULLMANN & CO. JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS. LARGE SELECTION OF WRIST WATCHES FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN. "Prices Right" ALL WATCHES SOLD BY US ARE FULLY GUARANTEED. J. ULLMANN & CO. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

## COLUMBIA DOUBLE SIDED RECORDS

PLAY ON ANY MAKE OF GRAMOPHONE

420 "WEDDING OF THE WINDS." Waltz Hadyn Orchestra

401 RONDO CAPRICcioso (Piano Solo) Scharwenka

444 INVITATION TO THE WALTZ

BERCEUSE de JOCELYN (Cornet solo) Leggatt

395 SERENADE (Schubert)

HUSHEEN (Contralto) Carrie Herwin

THREE FISHERS WENT SAILING

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## SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
ROYAL MAIL.  
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Empress of India	16th Sept.
Monteagle	30th Sept.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPRESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.  
"EMPRESS OF INDIA," "EMPRESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.  
Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.  
Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VREUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	12th Sept.	16th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 93.

Butterfield &amp; Swire.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said.	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	WEDNES., 9th Sept. at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 23rd Sept., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama.	Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori	TUES., 22nd Sept., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	WED., 23rd Sept., at noon. WEDNES., 23rd Sept., at 10 a.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	Kawachi Maru Capt.	MONDAY, 21st Sept.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nominura	MONDAY, 14th Sept.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept., at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe.	Penang Maru Capt. Murazumi	FRIDAY, 11th Sept.
Kobe & Yokohama.	Kaga Maru Capt.	FRIDAY, 11th Sept., at daylight.

1 Cargo only.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS, (1st &amp; 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	Kobe	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class.	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.  
For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	10th Sept. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PEONG	Sungkiang	11th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	13th Sept. at daylight
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	15th Sept. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	17th Sept. at noon

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 9th Sept., 1914.

## RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Captain. D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent for

Hongkong, South China, Indo-China and Philippines Islands.  
Office:—Hotel Mansions, Third Floor, No. 12a and 14.

Telephone No. 1224.

P. O. Box 472.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

## SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Keel out or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tibodas	JAPAN	1st half Sept.	JAVA	1st half Sept.
Tillaroem	JAVA	1st half Sept.	SHAI	2nd half Sept.
Tillawong	JAVA	1st half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tijmanok	SHAI	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tijlajap	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	SHAI	1st half Oct.
Tijpanas	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tijmahli	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	SHAI	2nd half Oct.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,  
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.  
Steamer.

Steamer	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'saki, Tues., 15th Sept
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	N'saki, Tues., 6th Oct
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALZAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Sat., 3rd October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.  
For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA  
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	2nd Sept.	26th Sept., 10 a.m.
Eastern	14th Sept.	9th Oct., "
Aldenharn	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

W. B. L. &amp; Co.

Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers and Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	18th Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Calling at Swatow for Passengers only.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 13th Sept. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Labraik & Co.,  
General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

Bill Amending Panama Canal Law.

Washington, August 2.—Representative Ocar W. Underwood expects to introduce in the House to-morrow a bill amending the Panama Canal act, permitting foreign ships to come in under American registry at once. The bill will be considered as an emergency measure, and is expected to pass the House before a adjournment to-morrow. A request for unanimous consent for its immediate consideration will not be presented, the chairman of the committee on Commerce and Navigation, Mr. Underwood, is expected to make the passage of the bill on the day of its introduction. As drawn the bill will eliminate the requirement of the present law that a ship must be five years old to get American registry, and it will also authorize the President to suspend the requirement that all watch officers must be Americans, and also the requirement for the survey, inspection, and measurement of foreign-built vessels which may be admitted to registry. After repeating certain provisions contained in the Panama act, the bill provides: That the President is hereby authorized, whenever, in his discretion, the needs of foreign commerce may require to suspend by order, as far as he may deem desirable, the provisions of the law prescribing that all the watch officers of the United States registered foreign trade shall be citizens of the United States. Under like conditions, in like manner, and to like extent, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to suspend the provisions of law requiring survey, inspection, and measurement by officers of the United States of foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under this act. This act shall take effect immediately. The utmost care is being taken in drafting the legislation has been necessary because of the peculiar position occupied by the United States with respect to all the prospective belligerents in Europe. In view of the fact that it is the intention of the United States to maintain the strictest neutrality toward them all, the requirements of the present law that foreign vessels brought under American registry must be owned, bona fide, by Americans will be rigidly enforced, otherwise the United States might be seriously involved by the temporary transfer of foreign vessels to the protection of the American flag. Another consideration lies in the fact that American coastwise trade is confined by law to American bottoms, and it will be necessary to safeguard the legislation in this regard also. Discussing the bill to-day, Mr. Underwood said: "This is not a bill to build up a great American merchant marine, but it is a temporary measure to relieve an emergency situation in the event of nations going to war. I hope, however, that it may stimulate sufficient public sentiment in this country to bring about the enactment of laws which will restore the merchant marine."

New Lighthouse at Kuala Pahang.

The following notice has been issued by the Executive Engineer, Kuantan: "Shipping Masters and others are notified that on and after September 9th it is proposed to use the lighthouse at Kuala Pahang. The new light is 60 ft. high and is No. 6 order. Portlight. The position is practically the same as the old one, being behind it and 50 ft. away. The ground level of the new light is about 5 ft. higher than that of the old light, so that its total height from the same datum is approximately 85 ft."

Singapore Shipping. Shipping firms in Singapore are reminded that they should inform the Master Attendant of all vessels expected to arrive and in the case of strange vessels their description should be given as far as possible. With regard to local vessels a weekly list should be forwarded every Monday morning.

Oysters, Fresh, from the Finsdon Head, Kinnaird, Co. ALEXANDER & CO.



## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Takung	Thur., 10th Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Moji	Kutsang	Thur., 10th Sept. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C'nta	Suisang	Thur., 10th Sept. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 12th Sept. at 2 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'nta	Yatsung	Sat., 12th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Sun., 13th Sept. at daylight
TIENTSIN	Cheongsang	Sun., 13th Sept. at daylight
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 15th Sept. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'nta	Namsang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Y'HAMA, Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Lalsang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Pientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kidat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Fawa, Jambou, Jambou and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice

"Shire" Line Service.—Home-ward.

For	Steamers	Date of Sailing
LONDON & ANTWERP	Carnarvonshire	4th Sept.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" &amp; "Glen" Joint Service

For	Steamers	Date of Sailing
VTORIA, VVER, STLE	Cardiganshire	30th Sept.
VTORIA, VVER, STLE	Cardiganshire	30th Sept.
TACOMA & PLAND	Cardiganshire	30th Sept.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD. Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD. Telephone No. 215. Agents.

## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD &amp; ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

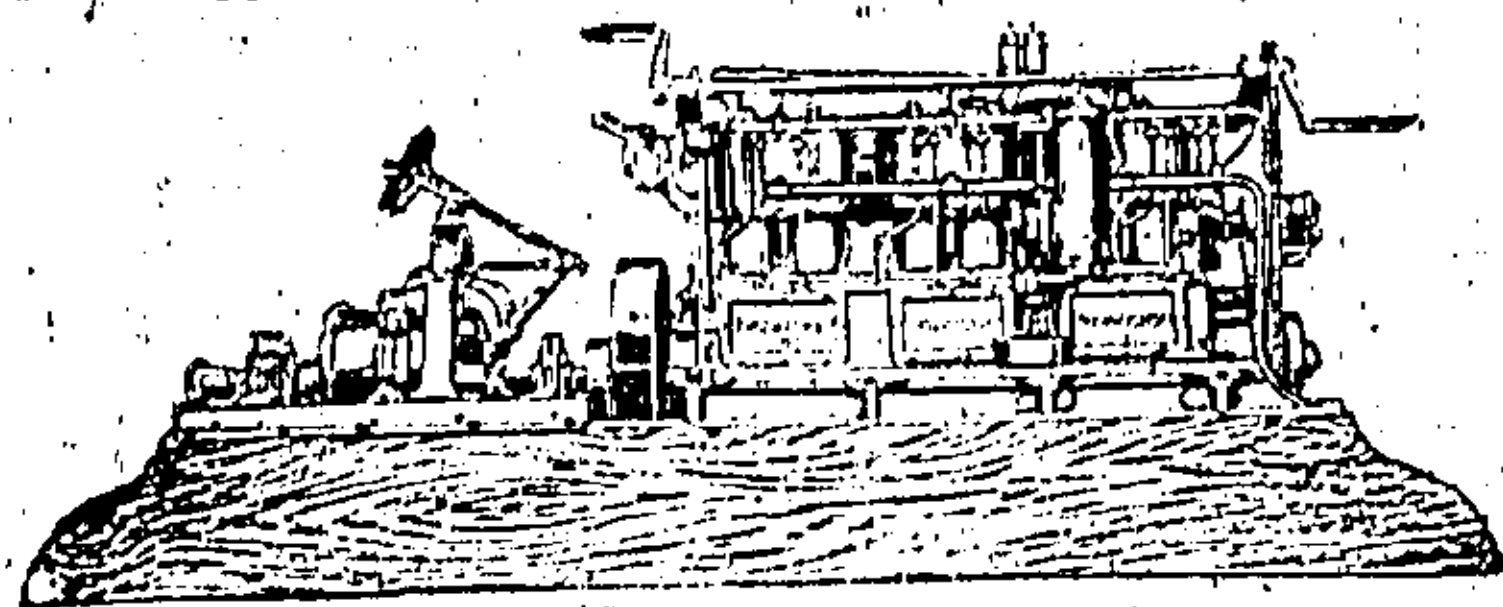
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 B. H. P. As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



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## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	12 Sept.
Marseilles via S'gon, S'pore, C'bo, Port Said	Cordillere	M. M.	14 Sept.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai &c.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	15 Sept.
San Francisco via Keelung, Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	15 Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan, &c.	Ch. of India	C. P. R.	16 Sept.
V'toria, B.C. & I'ma via S'hai &c.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	16 Sept.
Via B.C. S'le via K'lung, S'hai &c.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	24 Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan, &c.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	30 Sept.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland	Cardigan	J. M. Co.	30 Sept.
Via B.C. I'ma via K'lung, Japan, Chicago M.	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	1 Oct.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Seijo M.	T. K. K.	3 Oct.
Ports via Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8 Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & S'le, etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14 Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.			

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	16 Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	23 Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	26 Sept.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Kwong sang	J. M. Co.	10 Sept.
Shanghai	Kowchow	B. & S.	11 Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Suisang	J. M. Co.	11 Sept.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	11 Sept.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kan M.	N. Y. K.	11 Sept.
Kobe	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	12 Sept.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	13 Sept.
Bombay via S'pore, & Colombo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	14 Sept.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	15 Sept.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	15 Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Puang M.	N. Y. K.	19 Sept.
Swatow	Haitum	D. L. Co.	9 Sept.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	19 Sept.
Shanghai	Candia	P. & O.	20 Sept.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Luzon M.	O. S. K.	20 Sept.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Riojan M.	D. & Co.	22 Sept.
Singapore, Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25 Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. des.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tibodus	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tijmah	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Japan	Tibodus	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Shanghai	Tijlatap	J.C.J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	1, half S.
Shanghai	Tjipanak	J.C.J. L.	Q. des.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. des.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	1, half Oct.

## CONSIGNEES

## CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

## THE Cargo

"CARNARVONSHIRE," From PORTLAND, SEATTLE and JAPAN.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified, to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 6th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the steamer or Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered on 1st instant will be subject to rent, and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo must be left on board or in Godown and examination of same will be held on 12th inst. at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must be presented on or before 15th inst. otherwise they will not be recognised.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th September 1914.

having been transferred and arrived, per s.s. "MALE" from Manila. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, have been landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, when delivery may be obtained, against extra freight, an expense incurred.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd of sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on 3rd inst. at 9.30 a.m. All claims must be presented before the 10th of Sept. 1914 or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1914.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

## VESSEL.

Pakhoi  
Colombo  
Bangkok  
Calcutta  
Shanghai

Hue  
Socotra  
Chengtu  
Suisang  
Kanchow

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. s.s. MONGOLIA arrived at Manila at 9 a.m. Saturday, Sept. 5, and is expected to sail from that port on Wednesday afternoon, arriving at Hongkong Friday, a.m.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The "A. O. Line" s.s. TAIYUAN left Sydney on 25th ult. for Hongkong via Thursday Island, Zambouanga and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th September.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin for this port (via Timor and Manila) on 2nd inst. and may be expected to arrive here on 14th inst.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The P. & O. s.s. CANDIA was expected to arrive at Colombo on the 5th instant, afternoon.

The P. & O. s.s. SALSETTE was expected to leave Singapore on the 7th instant, at daylight.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU will leave Nagasaki for San Francisco via Kobe and Yokohama on Sunday 20th Sept. and not on the 15th inst. as previously advised.

The Ben Line s.s. BENVOLICH from Antwerp, Middlesbrough and London left Singapore for this port on 7th instant and may be expected to arrive here on or about 15th inst.

The P. & O. s.s. SALSETTE left Singapore for this port on the 12th instant at noon with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 12th inst. at about daylight.

The P. & O. s.s. CANDIA is expected to arrive at Penang on the 10th instant, at noon.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Musinae, Br. s.s. 3,605, N. MacDonald, 15th ult.—Swatow, 13th Aug. Ballast—S. O. & Co.

Kentucky, Br. s.s. 4,278, A. Lee, 17th Aug.—Singapore, 11th Aug. Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Yorimo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,000, 21st Aug.—Java, 11th Aug. Sugar—O. S. K.

Skerries, Br. s.s. 2,796, J. W. Angus, 26th Aug.—Wunung, Gen.—D. & Co.

Swanley, Br. s.s. 2,908, Steele, 27th Aug.—Woonung, 22nd Aug. Coal—Order.

Telemachus, Br. s.s. 1,350, Fraser, 28th Aug.—Saigon, 24th Aug. Rice—Chinese.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 30th Aug.—Swatow, 29th Aug. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hanchow, Br. s.s. 999, Wako, 30th Aug.—Saigon, 25th Aug. Rice—B. & S.

Kwangu, Br. s.s. 1,223, G. J. Spink, 31st Aug.—Saigon, 26th Aug. Rice—Chinese.

Hild, Norw. s.s. 720, G. Jensen, 31st Aug.—Bangkok, 22nd Aug. Rice—Chinese.

Liddesdale, Br. s.s. 2,198, Parfor, 1st inst.—Durban, 31st July, Gen.—D. & Co.

Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, Jensen, 1st inst.—Bangkok, 25th ult. Rice—Chinese.

Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,356, B. Tada, 2nd inst.—Singapore, 27th ult. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Walshing, Br. s.s. 1,170, S. Wildo, 4th inst.—Hongay, 31st July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Inaba Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,837, S. Tominaga, 3rd inst.—Nagasaki, 30th ult. Gen.—N. Y. K.

St. Albans, Br. s.s. 3,538, Balke, 3rd inst.—Melbourne, 18th July, Gen.—G. L. & Co.
Tungshing, Br. s.s. 1,180, L. Huxey, 3rd inst.—Saigon, 30th ult. Rice—Chinese.
Yei Maru No. 2, Jap. s.s. 1,712, Stahl, 4th inst.—Wakamatsu, 29th ult. Coal—M. B. K.
Hong Bee, Br. s.s. 2,038, L. V. V. Edmon, 4th inst.—Singapore, 29th ult. Gen.—Chinese.
Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, S. Jenkens, 4th inst.—Saigon, 30th ult. Rice & Gen.—Chinese.
Kutang, Br. s.s. 3,109, R. O. D. Bradley, 4th inst.—Calcutta, 20th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Suisang, Br. s.s. 1,776, H. Simpson, 4th inst.—Rangoon, 2nd inst. Coal—J. M. & Co.
Kajo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2, Y. Yamamoto, 5th inst.—Swatow, 4th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.
Baron Napier, Br. s.s. 3,150, B. C. Gendey, 4th inst.—Moji, 30th inst. Gen.—G. & Co.
Takung, Br. s.s. 699, W. McClure, 4th inst.—Chefoo, 31st ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Mausang, Br. s.s. R. A. Mathew, 5th inst.—Saigon, 1st inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.
Cheongsang, Br. s.s. 1,980, Liddell, 4th inst.—Swatow, 5th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.
Standard, Norw. s.s. 894, A. B. Bull, 4th inst.—Manila, 3rd inst. Ballast—Order.
Mexico Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,760, N. Matsuyama, 4th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd inst. Gen.—O. S. K.
Horseang, Br. s.s. 1,350, C. A. Robertson, 4th inst.—Hollow, 4th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.
Carnarvonshire, Br. s.s. 3,915, L. W. Boland, 4th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Yatsung, Br. s.s. 1,224, Jarrett, 4th inst.—Kobe, 31st ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Halmur, Br. s.s. 641, A. H. Stewart, 4th inst.—Swatow, 7th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,222, G. G. W. Leach, 4th inst.—Manila, 6th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Kushing, Br. s.s. 1,216, Byer, 8th inst.—Chingwangtao, 1st inst. Coal—B. & S.
Hue, Fr. s.s. Cornelsen, 7th inst. Gen.—Marty.

## TO SAIL

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong For BOSTON & NEW YORK

## The s.s. "SAINT EGBERT"

sailing on or about the 8th September

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Hongkong, 4th September, 1914.

Agents.

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Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

## THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER RAIL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	STRINGS	KEEPS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	150' top bottom	10'	2' 6"		
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	15' 6"	2' 6"		
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	50'	15'	2' 6"		
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	50'	15'	2' 6"		
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	240'	50'	15'	2' 6"		
TAI-KOK-TSUI						
Comopolitan Dock	450'	85'	50'	2' 6"		
ADERDEN						
Hore Dock	430'	24'	12'	2'		
Lamont Dock	331'	54'	10'	2'		

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE:  
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.  
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1914.

### A RECENT FIRE.

#### Enquiry at the Police Court.

This afternoon, Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, held an enquiry into the circumstances attending the fire at 19, Cross Street, Wanchai, which took place on August 20, damage being done to the extent of \$13,000.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, agents for the Kioto Fire and Marine Co., and the Yuen On Insurance Co., insurers of the property for \$8,000 and \$5,000 respectively. Inspector McHardy said that on the date in question the alarm was raised at his station at 3 a.m. He turned out the brigade, and himself arrived on the scene at 3.15 a.m. The flames on the ground floor were very fierce, going over the front verandah into the first floor. There were three floors to the house. The firemen, under Sergt. McTulloch, were there before him, and the fire was put out by 5 a.m., the ground floor being burnt out. The first floor had twenty-three bales of tobacco leaf, of which two were burnt, the rest being only slightly damaged. The staircase was badly burned, but capable of use after the fire. The picked tobacco leaf on the first floor was not burnt at all, being kept in cupboards. The second floor was unoccupied. Tong Chung-ting, master of the Hing Lening tobacco shop, was the occupier.

In his opinion, the fire originated in the ground floor and was practically confined there. A fire-place let into the left hand wall was completely burned out. The ground floor consisted of the shop, a room at the back and a kitchen in the main building. Nothing but charred wood was left on the ground floor.

Some of the tobacco on the first floor was alight and he could not account for this. It consisted of the two bales before mentioned, which were separate from the rest. It was possible that they might have been reached by the flames up the staircase.

Mr. H. A. Lammert, auctioneer and valuer, deposed to inspecting the premises between August 20 and August 25, at the request of the insurance companies. He found that the fire must have been fierce while it lasted. The front part of the ground floor was badly burnt. There was a partition dividing the floor and behind that practically nothing was hurt by fire.

He was unable to assess the amount of the damage at the present moment.

On the first floor, which he reached by the staircase, intact but badly charred, he found tobacco leaf in bales spread over the floor. He saw what appeared to be a second fire. At the back of the floor he found a bale of tobacco leaf stems reduced to ash. That might have been started by a spark but it was an independent fire, the rest of the tobacco being practically intact. It might have been started deliberately or by a spark; it did not come through the floor because that was tiled. Assuming the ground floor to have been fully stocked the damage on the ground floor would be \$400 to \$500, and on the first floor \$1,000.

Mr. Russ said that the claims put in were for \$10,000.

Mr. Lammert, in answer to His Worship, said he estimated the damage at \$1,500.

The occupier of the shop was away in Canton and accordingly was not called.

Lai San-ting, accountant to the tobacco shop, said his master was at Canton now. He had left for Canton a few days previous to the fire, leaving a general assistant and shopkeeper, and himself in charge. He was upstairs asleep when the

### VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V.D., under today's date, are—

Parades for to-morrow, Thursday 10th instant. 6.0 a.m. Recruits Group 3 under Sergeant Major. Remainder of Group 3 under D.C.L.I. instructors. 5.40 p.m. No. 1 Section Artillery Headquarters and proceed to Victoria Gap for 15 pdr. Gun drill by 5.50 tram. 5.45 p.m. Recruits Groups 1 and 2 under Sergeant Major.

No. 2 Artillery Battery, Engineer Co., Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Services Co. as a Company under D.C.L.I. instructors. Right Section M.G. Co. Machine Gun Drill on Murray Parade Ground (Fall in at Volunteer Headquarters for stores).

Appointments.—Ptes. French and Smith, J., Centre Section M.G. Co., are appointed unpaid Lance Corporals from today's date.

Detail.—On duty, Group 2. Officers on duty, Capt. Wood, Capt. Stewart and Lieut. Weall. Orderly Officer Lieut. Weall. To furnish Guard to-night, No. 1 Section Artillery Battery, to-morrow, No. 2 Section Artillery Battery. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Corp. Manuk, to-morrow Sergt. Smith.

Hongkong Volunteer Reserves. Musketry.—The Peak Range will be available from 2 to 4 p.m. on Saturday the 12th and from 9 a.m. on Sunday the 13th.

Attendance will be optional but it is hoped that all members who have not passed the standard test will attend, names to be given to Section Commanders after the parade on Thursday the 10th inst. Recruits.—All newly joined recruits will parade at 5.30 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays commencing on Friday the 11th Sept. until further notice.

Parades.—Members who have hitherto been exempted from drill are required to attend all parades in future unless engaged on special duties.

### TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10.30 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or Typhoon—E.S.E. of Naha, moving N.N.W.

#### Delayed by Typhoon.

The S.S. Chi-yuen arrived from Shanghai to-day. She reports having anchored for 40 hours in Huangwa Sound owing to a typhoon.

#### Sent to Hospital.

Yesterday a Chinese was sent to the hospital suffering from bruises alleged to have been inflicted by a man charged and remanded at the Police Court, this morning.

#### The Missing Thief.

There was quite a commotion at the corner of Ice House Street last evening when a Chinese was alleged to have robbed Mr. Davidson of \$25, which he is said to have taken from under a pillow. Chase was given to the thief, but without success. He made away up the hill at the back of the house. The police have the matter in hand.

Alarm was raised and on coming down found a drying case full of tobacco on fire. He immediately ran out into the street and raised the alarm. His opinion was that the fire originated through the fierceness of the charcoal fire used in connection with the drying frame. The enquiry was adjourned until Monday morning.

### WAR ITEMS.

#### The Austrian Army.

The Times printed an interesting and detailed article on the organization of the Austrian army on August 23. It is said that with her 16 divisions, Austria has composed six armies, and four of these are arrayed against the Russians and the two others against the Serbians. The Austrian army in the north is 300,000 in number, while the number of the Austrian soldiers in the south is about 400,000 in all.

#### Interesting Report.

The Johannesburg Leader publishes a facsimile of the Austrian order calling reservists in South Africa to the colours. This facsimile shows the order to have been printed at the State printing works in Vienna, and the Leader alleges that the orders were sent out from Vienna a month previously, thus proving that Austria was then preparing for war.

#### An Astonishing Action.

Tientsin, Aug. 31. We were astonished to learn that the Customs authorities have ordered the British members who have enrolled for settlement defence to quit the Volunteers or quit the Customs, says the China Times. Have similar orders been issued to the Shanghai men?

Evidently the conditions of enrolment, which are purely for Settlement Defence, have been grossly misrepresented to Peking. We energetically protest against this very high-handed action as there is absolutely no breach of China's neutrality in men learning to defend their hearths and homes.

We trust that strong representations will be made to the proper quarters and that this order will be rescinded.

"The Innocents Abroad." The British troops were most enthusiastically received in Belgium.

Women and children lined the way waving English and Belgian flags.

It is reported that the American Ambassador has left Berlin for Amsterdam, owing to his being unable to communicate with his Government.

It is estimated that there are 40,000 Americans who are unable to get money owing to the state of war that exists and that the American Ambassador has appealed to Washington for assistance.

#### Germans Expelled from Manchuria.

Harbin, Aug. 28. The Japanese have issued a notification in the leased territory of Liaotung, as well as in all the Japanese railway settlements along the South Manchurian Railway, which include Liangyang, Mukden, Tieling, Kungohuling, Changchun, that all Germans as well as Austrian subjects must leave Japanese territory before Aug. 28. The many German and Austrian subjects from Harbin and Vladivostok, who took up their abode in Changchun when forced to leave Russian territory, are already leaving the Japanese settlement for Chinese towns (open ports). The Mukden Consul has left for Peking. The total number of Germans and Austrians in Japanese territory, South Manchuria, including refugees from Russian territory, exceeds 200.

#### German Steamer Seized.

The military authorities have seized a German steamer on the Ussuri River and confiscated it. It appears that the said steamer was brought out in pieces from Germany and put together on the Ussuri by men sent from Germany by the builders. She was already put together, but her machinery had not been completely installed and she had not been handed over by the German builders to the Russian buyers when war broke out. The steamer in question

was specially constructed to suit local trading requirements.

The Trans-Siberian Route. News is just to hand that the Paris authorities of the Cie. Internationale des Wagons Lits have received permission from the Russian authorities to run their train-de-luxe as before, once a week from Moscow to Vladivostok. The express due on Friday is expected to arrive on time. I also learn that the fast trains, once weekly from St. Petersburg, and once weekly from Moscow, will continue to run as before, as far as Irkutsk. The question as to whether it will be connected with a fast train from Vladivostok depends on General Howarth, who is overdue here, having been delayed en route.

A telegram from St. Petersburg received here yesterday states that the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich has reached the capital travelling via Finland. It is evident, therefore, that it is still possible to travel further westwards after reaching St. Petersburg.

It will be remembered that the Grand Duke, who has democratic tendencies, was exiled from Russia a few years back. Evidently, on account of the war, this order has been rescinded. His first action on his arrival was to place wreaths on the tomb of his father, Alexander III, which lies in Petrovskoye Cathedral.

#### Russia's Determination.

Newspapers from Moscow leave no reason to doubt that Russia is making every preparation for a life and death struggle, and that mobilization is being carried out in a very thorough manner. Troops stationed as far east as Irkutsk are being sent westward by train. Every important town in Russia is sending forward huge subscription-lists to the government for distribution, which shows that there is plenty of money in the country. The official statements of the Chief of the Russian Staff concerning recent engagements of the Russian troops on both the Russo-German and Russo-Austrian frontiers is very satisfactory.

#### Proclamations by Aeroplane.

The question who are to be masters of Poland will take a considerable time to settle, notwithstanding the promises of the Czar, who promises Home Rule to that unfortunate country. The Emperor of Austria has already gone one better by proclaiming Grand Duke Karl Stefan King of Poland, whilst the German Emperor, not to be left in the cold, has caused proclamations to be sown broadcast throughout Russian Poland by means of aeroplanes, in which he urges the Poles not to take up arms against Germany, but to remain calm and quiet, until his troops reach them, when he promises to make them contented for the rest of their lives.

#### German and Austrian Merchandise.

The Chairman of the Vladivostok and Harborovsk Chamber of Commerce has sent a petition to the Russian Government asking if it is not possible to have the cargo, destined for the above ports and shipped in German and Austrian steamers, which have been seized by the Allies whilst on their way to the East, sent on to Vladivostok, where freight and all charges will be paid by the consignees. It is pointed out that as no cargo can now come forward to the above mentioned ports, and as there is very little cargo in stock, merchants will be much inconvenienced. It is also stated that should the cargo be sold by auction at the port to which the captured ship was taken, the freight will be lost and full value for the cargo will not be received. It may be interesting to many to know that most of the non-Russian cargo arriving at Vladivostok from Europe is from Hamburg or Trieste and is of German or Austrian origin.—N. O. Daily News.

#### The Loss of the Amphion.

An Admiralty statement describes the sinking of the cruiser Amphion on August 5. It appears that the Amphion proceeded with a flotilla of destroyers on a certain prearranged plan of search. She was informed by a trawler that she had seen a suspicious ship throwing things overboard. Shortly afterwards the Koenigin Luise was sighted. Four destroyers gave chase and in about an hour she was rounded up and sunk. The Amphion continued her search and was returning to the scene of the Koenigin Luise's operations when she was struck by a mine. A sheet of flame instantly enveloped the bridge. The captain fell and was momentarily insensible.

When he recovered he ran to stop the engines, which were still working at twenty knots. As all the fore part was on fire, it was impossible to reach the bridge or to flood the fore magazine. The ship's back appeared to be broken and she was already settling at the bows. By the time the destroyers had closed in, it was clearly time to abandon the ship. Her men fell in with the same composure which had marked their behaviour throughout; all was done without hurry or confusion. Twenty minutes after the mine had been struck, the men, officers and captain left the ship. Three minutes after their transhipment the Amphion was apparently struck by a second mine. Another explosion enveloped and blew up the fore part of the ship. The debris falling from a great height struck the rescue boats and destroyers and one of the Amphion's shells burst on the deck of a destroyer, killing two men and one German from the Koenigin Luise. The stern now began to settle down and the Amphion disappeared fifteen minutes later. The captain pays a high tribute to the behaviour of his officers and men throughout.

#### Situation at Trieste.

The Morning Post publishes a telegram from Rome saying that the Governor of Trieste has ordered the bank deposits to be removed to Vienna, fearing a British attack. The regiment stationed at Trieste, which is composed of Italians, has been sent to Galicia and the surrender of the city is contemplated.

#### A Statesman's special cable.

London, August 15, delayed in transmission, reads: A Times article on Lord Kitchener's plan is obviously inspired. It says, "We are fighting a nation in arms of seventy million people who have no object except to crush us. France has thrown her whole manhood into the war and is unable to do more. Russia has an immense capacity for defence but untried offensive powers. We may beat the German attack, but behind the German first line are immense reserves. Germany will fight to the last breath. If peace finds a weakened France, a commanding Russia, a negligible England, we shall have a voice in the terms equal only to the weight of our swords. Therefore we must neglect temporarily the arts of peace and apply ourselves sternly to the business of war and defence in a righteous cause. The base of Lord Kitchener's plans lies in the need for preparation for a long war, so that when other powers are exhausted England will still be capable of continuing. There will be no question of peace except upon our own terms. Even if the Allies are defeated, we must be prepared to continue, as we are fighting for our liberties and even our existence in Europe. Lord Kitchener therefore proposes to divide the Territorials into two categories, those ready to serve abroad and those proscribed by occupation. He has no idea of flinging half-baked troops into the war. The first category will be trained to the

standard of fighting as regulars. The second will be continuously trained for home defence. The first new army will possibly be ready for the field in six months. A second army and even a third may be required." The article significantly concludes: "So long as public spirit is sound it is unnecessary to question the voluntary principle. What Lord Kitchener asks is that all classes shall take up arms in the national cause and aid to fight through the war in a manner befitting the greatness of England and the justice of her cause."

#### An Invasion by Barbarians.

A communique issued in Paris says: "We are suffering from a veritable invasion of barbarians. It is impossible to show them that chivalrous generosity which until now has been the rule between soldiers. Now we have before us unbridled savages. We owe them only the strict observation of the rules of humanity and the laws of war." The minister of war has issued instructions regarding the treatment of German prisoners. He says their life is to be assured to them materially; that is all we owe them.

#### German Cable Cut.

Direct cable communication with Germany was stopped to-day, says the New York Evening Post of August 5. The German Atlantic cable lines from New York to Emden, via the Azores, were cut about 1.30 a.m., at some point east of the Azores, possibly by British warships. The Commercial Cable Company, which operates the American end of this line, made the announcement of the cutting to-day, and refused to accept messages for Germany. It was denied that the lines had been cut by British warships on this side of the Atlantic. The cable was working, according to announcement, as far as the Azores.

The cutting of the German cable between Emden and the Azores virtually completes the isolation of Germany from communication with the outside world, except in so far as messages may be exchanged by wireless.

The last direct Berlin message received by the Associated Press was between twelve and one o'clock this morning.

#### German Ships off St. Pierre.

Sydney, N.S., August 3.—Two German cruisers were sighted yesterday off St. Pierre, Miquelon. It is believed that they are from Mexican or West Indian waters. The object of their presence in these waters could not be learned. One explanation was that they were in quest of coal for a transatlantic voyage.

Capt. Postin, in charge of the guard at the cable station at Lloyd Cove, was notified by cable from Newfoundland of the presence of the German warships, and requested that shipping be notified of the fact.

The French cruiser Friant is said to be near St. Pierre, and it was not considered improbable here that the German cruisers are watching that vessel. That the cruisers were under orders to watch this port and the entrance of the St. Lawrence River also was advanced as a reason for their presence.—New York Evening Post.

#### Plight of Americans in Paris.

Paris, August 4.—The security of provisions in Paris, and the withholding of money by the French banks to-day increased the seriousness of the situation in so far as it affected Americans. Henry W. Diederich, the American Consul-General in Paris, to-day sent a cable dispatch to Washington, asking the State Department to send a relief ship to relieve the distress of American citizens.

Albert M. Gary and H. H. Harjes, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the committee formed to aid Americans in Paris, have issued a circular which reads in part as follows: "The secretary has received the names of many hundreds of

Americans who are here and he is learning their particular circumstances and needs concerning transportation, and so forth. The committee is obtaining the facts relative to their financial condition and the means of departure from France."

The committee asks that the Americans be patient and calm, the committee having the assurance of the American Ambassador, Mr. Herriot, that it will do everything reasonable in its power to promote and protect the interests of all Americans in Paris, which attitude we have reason to think is approved by the Government at Washington. We believe there is no cause for alarm.

The United States Embassy yesterday issued about 1,000 certificates of American nationality, and the Consulate General handed out as many more. All day at the Embassy the crowd never numbered less than 1,300 until dark.

The French authorities will recognise a simple certificate, signed and sealed, by the American Embassy or the consulate-general, and saying that the bearer is an American, in lieu of other papers of identification, so that any American may either remain in France or leave without hindrance from the military authorities.

The French Line steamship Chicago is scheduled to sail from Havre on Saturday next. Col. Calvin Brown has a plan to take passengers down the Seine to Havre in pleasure steamers.—New York Evening Post.

#### German Shipments Refused in the States.

Memphis, Tenn., August 3.—The Illinois Central Railroad to-day instructed the Memphis office to receive no export freight for shipment in Hamburg-American steamships. None of the other roads entering Memphis has received similar instructions.

According to a local insurance agency, a large number of consignments of lumber and cottonseed products from this point are on vessels at sea. Other consignments are tied up at New Orleans, it was said here.

#### Germany's Food Supply.

The German harvest is good and it is stated that Germany has a year's food supply.

A group of prominent coal owners and coal dealers will place at the disposal of Government 350,000 tons of coal for distribution in London during the autumn and winter and at ordinary summer prices.

#### German Officers' War.

August 18th.—All messages from the Franco-Belgian frontier are full of stories tending to show that the morale of the Germans is bad and that their hearts are not in the war. However much they should be discounted on the principle of the wish being father to the thought, the persistent tales of German prisoners saying that they do not know why they went to war, that this is not the people's war, but the officers' war, that nobody wanted war, etc., seem to indicate that there is certain truth in the reports.

#### Germany's Supply of Petrol.

August 17th.—While military experts utter warnings against the unhesitating acceptance of stories regarding insufficient German fuel supplies, they point out that the supplies are distributed to the troops by mechanical transport, for which an unfailing supply of petrol is necessary. Now that the Germans' ocean transport has been interrupted, their supply of petrol ceases, and moreover there is reason to believe that the German stock is already running short.

The Morning Post's military expert says there are indications that the Germans are determined to adopt the defensive on the east side of the Meuse while making a decisive effort to crush the allied armies in Belgium. But the main objection to this policy is the delay entailed.



## ENTERTAINMENTS.

# VICTORIA THEATRE.

# IJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

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**"THREE CASTLES" CIGARETTES**

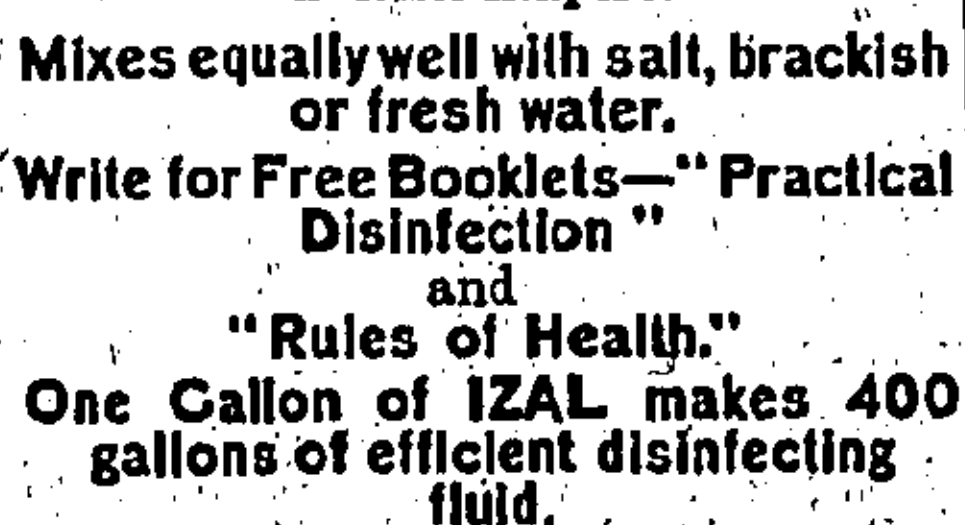
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Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using **IZAL** every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.'s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. **Get IZAL**, because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells. **IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide.** Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.



W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,  
YORK BUILDINGS.

# OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, August 22, 1914.

**BUTCHER MEAT.**

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 22
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk .....	" 22
" Roast,—Shiu .....	" 22
" Breast,—Ngau Lam .....	" 20
" Soup,—Tong Yuk .....	" 18
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa .....	" 24
" do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau .....	" 36
" Sausages,—Ngau Chaung .....	" 26
Bullock's Brains,—Know..... per set	12
" Tongue fresh,—Ngau Li .....	each 50
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li .....	" 80
" Head,—Ngau Tau .....	\$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sam .....	" 14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin .....	" 24
" Feet,—Ngau Kark .....	" 12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu .....	" 12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei .....	" 22
" Liver,—Ngau Kon .....	lb. 14
" Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To .....	" 7
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-chai-tau-kark set	\$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Young Pui Kwat .....	lb. 27
" Leg,—Young Pei .....	" 24
" Shoulder,—Young Shau .....	" 24
Pigs Ointlings,—Chu Chong .....	" 27
" Brains,—Chi Know .....	per set 24
" Feet,—Chu Kark .....	lb. 14
" Fry,—Chu Chak .....	" 16
" Head,—Chu Tan .....	" 18
" Heart,—Chu Sam .....	each 12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu .....	" 30
" Liver,—Chu Con .....	lb 28
Pork, Chop,—Chu Pui Kwat .....	" 30
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk .....	" 20
" Leg,—Chu Pei .....	" 20
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Fan .....	" 20
Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Ye v Tau Kark .....	set 60
" Heart,—Young Sam .....	each 8
" Kidneys,—Young Yiu .....	" 12
" Liver,—Young Con .....	lb. 27
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Cha .....	" 22
Suet, Beef,—Sang Ngau Yau .....	" 27
" Mutton,—Sang Young Yau .....	" 22
" Veal,—Ngau Chai Yuk .....	" 19
" Sausages,—Ngau Chai Chaung .....	" 20
" Lard,—Chu Yau .....	" 22

## POULTRY.

	Cts.
Chicken,—Kai Chai ... ..	1b 32
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai ... ..	32
Ducks,—Ap ... ..	18
Doves,—Pan Kau ... ..	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan ... ..	per doz 20
Fowls, Canton,—Kai ... ..	1b 35
Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai ... ..	32
Geese,—Ngo ... ..	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Fak Kup ... ..	each 30
Hoihow,—Hoi How Fak Kup, ... ..	24
Turkeys, Cock,—Phor Kai Kung ... ..	1b. 60
Hen,—Na ... ..	45

## FISH

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb	18
Bream,—Bin Yu	"	17
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	"	20
Carp,—Li Yu	"	22
Catfish,—Ohik Yu	"	15
Codfish,—Man Yu	"	16
Crabs,—Hai	"	24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	"	18
Dab,—Sa Mang Yu	"	14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lan	"	15
Dog Fish.—Tii Tu Sa	"	12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Mann	"	13
Fresh water,—Tam Sin Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs,—Tien Kai	"	33
Garoupe,—Sek Pan	"	45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kip Yu	"	18
Herrings,—Too Pak	"	23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kup	"	28
Lobster,—Wong Fa Yu	"	20
Loach,—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	"	30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet,—Chai Yu	"	20
Oysters,—Sang Hoo	"	24
Parrotfish,—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch,—Tau Loo	"	24
Pike,—Fa Paw Poong	"	18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White,—Fak Chong	"	32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	"	40
Ray—Fai Pa Sa	"	12
Rock Fish,—Sek Ka Kung	"	1
Roach.—Chau Yu	"	1
Shark.—Sa Yu	lb	8
Salmon.—Ma Yau	"	35
Skate.—Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps,—Ha	"	2
Snapper,—Lap Yu	"	3
Soles.—Lat Sa Yu	"	3
Tench,—Wan Yu	"	2
Turbot,—Oho How Yu	"	2
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Koik Yu	"	6

## FRUITS.

Almonds,—Hung Yau ... ..	lb.	3	Ots
Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Kho ... ..	"	2	
(Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho ... ..	"	—	
Small,—Hoi Tong ... ..	"	—	
Custard,—Fan Lai Chi ... ..	each	—	

## 肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	—
(brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	..
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Fong Lat	..
Carambola,—Yeung Tue...	..
Coconuts,—Yeh Tse	...each
Lemons, China,—Ning Moong	...lb
"    America,—Kum San Wing Moon	..
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	...30
"    Fresh,	..
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong	...each
Mango, Manila,—Lui Sung Mong	..
Mangosteens,—San Chuk Tse	...doz
Oranges, (Canton)—San-shing Tim Ching	..lb
"    Sweet	..
Pears, (American)—"    "    San Shoot Lay	..
"    (Canton), Cocks,—Sa Lay	...10
Peanuts,—Fa Sang	...12
Persimmons Large,—Hung Chi	...12
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Poon Tai Paw	...each
"    2nd    ,—Chung-tang Paw Law	...10
Plantain,—Tai Chau	...lb
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	...12
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	...each
"    Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	..
Walnuts,—Hop Tuo	...lb
"    Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	...16
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	...each
"    (China) Sai Kwa...	..
Grapes,—Sang Po Tai Tse	...lb

**VEGETABLES, &c.**

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb	6
Cheuk	..	..
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moon Pin Tau	..	..
(French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	..	..
Sprout,—Ah Cho	..	8
Long, Tau Ko	..	10
Beet Root,—Hong Choi Tau	..	each
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	..	10
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan	..	10
Red,—Hung Ker	..	10
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	..	11
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Yeh Choi	..	11
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb	13
Carrots,—Kam Shum	lb	8
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Choi	..	15
Chillies Dried,—Gon Lat Chia	..	30
Red,—Hung Far Chiu	..	15
Green,—Ching Lat Chia	..	15
Curry Stalk, English,—Kar Lee Ohu Liu	..	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	..	7
Garlic,—Que Tau	..	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	..	10
old,—Lo Keung	..	10
Horseradish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	..	1
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	..	each
Lettuce,—Yeung Sang Choi	..	..
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb	8
Mandarin,—Kwai Lum Ma Tai	..	..
Mush Melon. Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	..	each
Okroes	lb	15
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	..	8
Greek,—Sang Chong	..	8
Shanghai,—Shang-hoi Chong Tau	..	..
Parsley,—Kun Cho	lb	8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb	8
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu	..	..
Shanghai,—Shang-hoi Shu Tsai	..	..
Japan,—Yut Poon Shu Tsai	..	..
American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	..	10
Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	..	..
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	..	11
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	..	11
Rhubarb (Fresh),—Tai Wong	..	1
Sage,—Tse So	..	11
Shallots,—Gon Chung Tau	..	8
Spinach,—Yin Choi	..	11
Tomatoes,—Fan Ker	..	11
Taro,—Wa Tau	..	6
Tau	..	..
Punti, (Long),—Lo Pak	..	11
English,—Yeung Lo Pak	..	..
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit	..	..
(American),—Kam-san	..	9
Water Cross,—Sai Yeung	..	1
Lily root,—Lin Ngai	..	8
Yams,—Ta Shu	..	8
English,—Yeung Kan Choi	..	11
Tau	..	..
Mushrooms Fresh,—Sang Cho Koo	..	..

# 海鮮

"	American, —Fai Ki Shu Tsai	...	...	...	1
"	Foochow, —Foo-chow Shu Tsai	...	...	...	1
Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	...	...	...	...	1
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsai	...	...	...	...	1
Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	...	...	...	...	1
Sage, —Tse So	...	...	...	...	1
Shallots, —Gon Ohung Tau	...	...	...	...	1
Spinach, —Yin Choi	...	...	...	...	1
Tomatoes, —Fan Ker	...	...	...	...	1
Taro, —Wu Tau	...	...	...	...	1
Tau, —Punti (Long), —Lo Pak	...	...	...	...	1
English, —Yeung Lo Pak	...	...	...	...	1
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit wa	...	...	...	...	1
"	(American), —Kwan Shan	...	...	...	1
Water Cress, —Sai Yeung	...	...	...	...	1
"	Lily root, —Lin Ngai	...	...	...	1
Yams, —Ta Shu	...	...	...	...	1
English, —Yeung Kan Choi	...	...	...	...	1
Tau	...	...	...	...	1
Mauchroom, Fresh, —Sang Cho Koo	...	...	...	...	1

The above prices are in accordance with the [Government] list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour :—	
(a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lb.,	... .. \$4.00
per lb.,	... .. .08
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lb.,	... .. 3.50
per lb.,	... .. .07
2. Tinned Milk :—	
(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk; per 1 lb. tin,	.30
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.25
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	.25
(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	.35
(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	.33
(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	.20
3. Sugar :—	
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	... .. 1.00
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	... .. 12
Granulated, per lb.,	... .. 12
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	... .. 11
" No. 2	... .. 10

4. **Frozen Meat:—**  
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st August, 1914, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date.

5. **Market Produce:—**(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

**Note.**—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 3s in value (on which a maximum price has been fixed) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 7 per cent.



## DIARY OF WAR.

## Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Serbian Demonstrations in Vienna and Travnik.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Serbian tri-colour burned in the neighbourhood of the Serbian Legation in Vienna. The semi-official *Pester Lloyd* warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) says if responsibility for the murders is brought home to Serbians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the *Temps* correspondent at Belgrade states Austrian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragujevac.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Czar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares:—"We have stood this sort of thing for seven and a half years. This is enough." Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antivari. Panic in New York stock market. British Consols drop to 69½. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Serbians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Serbian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Serbian steamers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Wirballen.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed; Bank of England rate 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russians destroy railway bridge in Austria between Szekesova and Granitz. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon.

Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Austrian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—French papers state Britain will intervene with Expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to be bombarding Libau. Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta. Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament.

August 4.—German ultimatum to Belgium. Reported Anglo-German naval battle. Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Reported that French detachment captures German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and sinks the Panther. Germans reported to have violated neutrality of Switzerland. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Lord Kitchener's departure for Egypt again cancelled.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. Bank of England rate reduced to 6 per cent. Germans repulsed by Belgians, with 8,000 casualties. Serbian volunteers cross the Save and plant flag on Austrian bank. Germany threatens Italy with war unless she supports allies. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself. Uhlans enter Liege but Belgians exterminate them. House of Commons vote additional war credit of £100,000,000. Nineteen German warships reported sunk or captured in North Sea. Two German cruisers reported sunk in Atlantic.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 10.—Austrian cruisers bombard Antivari. Rupture in Franco-Austrian relations officially announced.

August 11.—Commonwealth Navy transferred to Admiralty till war ends. Announced that there are 8,000 German prisoners in Belgium. Reported that Germans desperately attacked Fort Serran, Liege, but were repulsed. Germans attack Mulhausen, in Alsace, compelling small French force to retire. French remain masters in Upper Alsace. Austrian troops reported to have entered Alsace. Liege forts reported still intact. Imperial Government to withdraw troops from South Africa. Germans seize Landen, which is later re-occupied by Belgians. Great

response to Earl Kitchener's appeal for men.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haalen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Ombain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated. Concerted attack along Serbian frontier by 400,000 Austrians fails.

August 14.—British Fleet gradually circumscribing action of German Fleet in the Far East. Earl Roberts appointed to command Overseas Forces. Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies. Reported that German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have been purchased by Turkey.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey. Cannonade heard at Tirlemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Danube; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—French forces drive German Army Corps from heights commanding Blamont and Cirey. Germans, fleeing before French attack at Dinant, fail to reach a bridge, fall down steep banks of the Meuse and are drowned. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely landed on French soil.

August 18.—Servians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans encroaching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels. King George issues message to the troops. Russians occupy five points on German territory. Desultory firing between British and German warships.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant. Unrest reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russian cavalry rout Austrians in a five hours' engagement on the Gorodok-Kazmin line. Germans re-attack Diest, bombarding town and pillaging railway station.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerschingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch,

capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Ceylon Planters' Association gives a million lbs. of tea for the Imperial troops. Eighteen German officers and 432 men (prisoners) leave Bruges for Dunkirk, their destination being said to be England. Serbians gain complete victory over Austrians near Loznitz in a four days' battle.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Russians capture Goldap and Insterburg. British and French loans of £10,000,000 to Belgium announced. Mediterranean declared free of hostile ships. Admiralty announces that Germans continue to scatter mines indiscriminately upon ordinary trade routes. Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arty, west of Lyk. Serbians clear the country at Loznitz, Leshpitz and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Announced that Prince Leopold Frederick, uncle of the Kaiser, was killed in action during the big battle. Belgians rally out of Antwerp and drive three German divisions back ten miles from neighbourhood of Malines. Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtau garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von

der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$257,000. Germans occupy Lunenburg. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British. Women of Canada present to Admiralty a naval hospital.

August 27.—H. M. S. High-flyer sinks German armed liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Detailed report published describing the events prior to the rupture in Anglo-German relations. British marines land at Ostend. Austrians evacuate the Sanjak of Novibazar. Address moved in House of Commons expressing sympathy and admiration at Belgians' heroism.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium,

owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France. Recruiting for Earl Kitchener's second 100,000 men proceeding briskly.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand. Earl Kitchener makes important statement regarding position of Allies, completely disposing of alarmist reports.

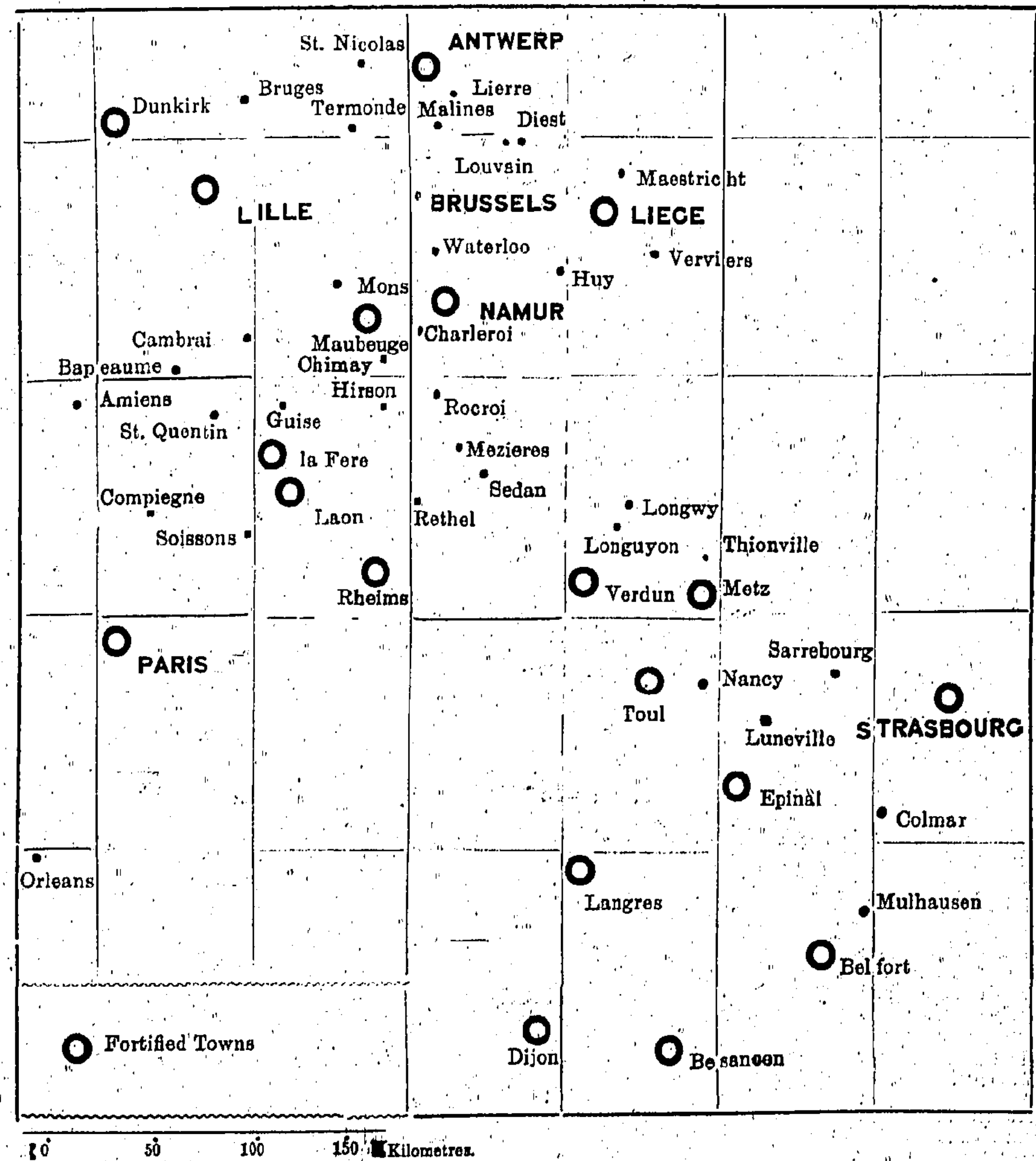
August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Lion, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume; 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. Announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force. French troops take offensive, compelling enemy to retreat. Germans endeavouring to cross Meuse driven back with heavy losses. General action proceeding in the district of Roer. Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplane appears over Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

(Continued on Page 10.)

## THE WAR.

## Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advice is to the effect that the British troops have been fighting continuously since the battle of Cambrai on September 1, when the Germans were fought to a standstill and ten guns captured. The British have not been molested since. An Anglo-French success is reported at St. Quentin. The Germans have now evacuated the Compiègne and Senlis districts; they appear at present to be marching towards the Marne. A further French victory is reported at Guise. The Germans are fiercely bombarding Maubeuge.



## CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI  
GATION CO., LTD.  
From CAI CUTTA, PENANG  
& SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG"  
having arrived from the above  
ports, consignees of cargo by her  
are hereby informed that their  
goods will be delivered from  
alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge  
or remaining on board after noon  
the 7th inst. will be landed at  
Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be  
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-  
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON  
& Co., Ltd.

(General Managers,  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1914.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAM-  
ERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE etc.

The Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE"

having arrived from the above  
ports, consignees of cargo by her  
are hereby informed that all goods  
are being landed at their risk into  
the hazardous and/or extra hazar-  
dous Godowns of the Hongkong  
Company, Limited, whence, and/or  
from the wharves, delivery may  
be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th  
Sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
packages are to be left in the  
Godowns where they will be  
examined on 15th Sept. at 9.30  
a.m. Claims against the steamer  
must be presented within 10 days  
of arrival, otherwise they will not  
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be  
effected by us in any case what-  
ever.

Bills of Lading will be count-  
ersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON  
& Co., Ltd.

Agents.  
Hongkong, 8th September 1914.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG HOTEL  
CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

The Ordinary Half Yearly  
Meeting of Shareholders will  
be held at the Company's Hotel,  
on Saturday the 18th September,  
1914, at Noon, for the purpose of  
receiving a Statement of Ac-  
counts of the Company to the  
30th June, 1914, with the Report  
of the Directors, and to discuss  
any matter that may be com-  
petently brought before the  
Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the  
Company will be closed from 4th  
to 12th September, 1914, both days  
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
J. H. TAGGART  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1914.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL  
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that an extraordinary General

Meeting of the Hongkong

Hotel Company, Limited, will be

held at the Hongkong Hotel,

Edder Street, Victoria, in the

Colony of Hongkong on Saturday

the 12th day of September, 1914

at 12.15 p.m. (immediately after

the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meet-  
ing) when the subjoined Resolu-  
tion will be proposed as an  
Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That the regulations contain-  
ed in the printed document  
submitted to the meeting and  
for the purpose of identification  
submitted by the Chairman  
thereof, be and the same are  
hereby approved, and that such  
regulations be and they are  
hereby adopted as the articles  
of the Company, in substitution  
for, and to the exclusion of, all  
the existing Articles thereof."

Should the Resolution be passed  
by the required majority, it will  
be submitted for confirmation as  
a Special Resolution to a second  
extraordinary Meeting which will  
be subsequently convened.

A copy of the proposed new  
articles can be seen at the Office  
of the Company, on application  
to the Manager, and also at the  
Office of the Company's Solicitors,  
Messieurs Dawson, Looker, Dea-  
con and Harston, No. 1, Des  
Voeux Road Central.

Dated this 28th day of August,  
1914.

By order of the Board  
J. H. TAGGART  
Acting Secretary.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.  
LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLD-  
ERS in the above Company will  
be held at the Company's Office,  
on Saturday the 26th of Septem-  
ber, at Noon, for the purpose of  
receiving the Report of the  
General Managers, together with  
a Statement of Accounts to 30th  
June, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will  
be CLOSED from the 12th to the  
26th of September, both days  
inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1914.

## NOTICE

THE undersigned are now open

to receive tenders for sup-  
plying their ships with Pro-  
visions, Deck and Engine Room  
stores, Fresh Meat, etc. Also  
Stevedoring and other services.

Firms interested in the above  
may have a list of articles to be  
tendered for upon application to  
the undersigned.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Hongkong, 8th Septemb r. 1914.

## NOTICES.



EVINRUDE DETACHABLE  
MOTOR.

1 1/2—2 H. P., 2—3 H. P., 3 1/2—

5 H. P., with battery—or  
magneto-ignition.

For particulars apply to

CARRELS, BOERNER & CO.

Hongkong, King's Buildings,

3rd Floor.

Sole Agents for South China.

## NOTICE

At a public meeting held at the

Chamber of Commerce Rooms on

the 2nd instant a Committee was

appointed consisting of the

following gentlemen:—

Mr. A. H. Barlow.

Mr. C. P. Hay.

Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Mr. R. Sutherland.

Mr. W. M. Humphreys.

to consider the question of taking

steps for the protection of the

interests of those concerned in

respect of cargo on board German

and Austrian steamers en route

to and from Hongkong.

Firms concerned in such ship-  
ments (not hypothecated to one  
of the local Banks) are invited to  
furnish particulars of same to  
the undersigned.

The necessary forms will be  
supplied on application.

G. C. MOXON,  
Secretary German and Austrian  
Steamers Cargo Committee.

5, Queen's Building,  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1914.

## PEAK CLUB.

By kind permission of Col.

Watson and Officers, the Band of

the 74th Punjab will play at the

Peak Club on the night of Satur-  
day next, the 12th inst. commen-  
cing at 9.15 p.m.

By Order,  
THE ENTERTAINMENT  
COMMITTEE.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1914.

## NOTICE.

SHIPPERS interested in

Freight Rate to New York,  
Boston, etc.

Atlantic Seaboard points VIA  
PANAMA CANAL.

Call on or address  
THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.,  
3, Queen's Building.

Phone 792.

## NOTICES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDIN-  
ARY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that an EXTRAOR-  
DINARY MEETING of the

Shareholders in this

Corporation will be held at the

City Hall, Hongkong, on Satur-  
day, the 19th day of September,

1914, at Noon, when the sub-  
joined resolution, which was  
passed at the Extraordinary

Meeting of the Shareholders in  
this Corporation held on the  
22nd day of August, 1914, will be  
submitted for confirmation as a  
Special Resolution:—

That the Deed of Settlement  
of the Company be altered in  
manner following:—

(a) That the following words  
be struck out of lines two  
and three of Article 56,  
namely, the words "for not  
exceeding" fifteen days  
before and seven days after  
every ordinary Meeting" and  
that the following words  
be adopted and substituted  
therefor, namely: "during such  
time as the Court thinks fit,  
not exceeding in the whole  
thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following  
words be struck out of the  
last line of Article 56,  
namely, "after the  
Meeting" and that the  
following words be  
adopted and substituted  
therefor, namely, "after  
the re-opening of the  
Register."

(c) That Articles 76, 77  
and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following  
Articles be adopted and  
substituted for Articles  
76, 77 and 78, namely

ARTICLE 76.—"General  
Meetings shall be held once in  
every year, at such time and  
place in the Colony as may be  
prescribed by the Company, in  
General Meeting and if no such  
time or place is prescribed, then  
at such time and place as  
may be determined by the  
Court, and unless and until  
otherwise prescribed or deter-  
mined as aforesaid a Gen-  
eral Meeting shall be held in the  
month of February in every  
year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General  
Meetings mentioned in the last  
preceding Article shall be called  
Ordinary Meetings."

ARTICLE 78.—"All other  
General Meetings shall be  
called Extraordinary Meet-  
ings."

(e) That Article 90 be  
altered by inserting and  
adopting after the word  
"holding" in line five  
thereof the words "or  
representing by proxy"  
and by striking out at the  
end of the said Article the  
words "present in  
person."

(f) That the following  
words be added to Article  
94:—"The Court may  
from time to time pay  
to the Shareholders  
such interim dividends  
as appear to be just-  
ified by the position of  
the Company."

(g) That the following  
words be struck out of  
the first three and a half  
lines of Article 174,  
namely, the words "Half-  
year ending the 30th  
June and the 31st  
December shall make a  
general Half-Yearly,"  
and that the following  
words be adopted and  
substituted therefor:—  
"Year ending the 31st  
day of December shall  
make a General."

(h) That the word "Half"  
be struck out of the 18th  
line of Article 174 and  
also out of the 6th line  
of Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice"  
and the words "the  
30th day of June and"  
be struck out of lines 4  
and 5 of Article 176 and  
that the word "once" be  
adopted and substituted  
for the word "twice" in  
the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the  
Ordinary Half-Yearly"  
and the words "as the  
case may be" be struck  
out of lines 10 and 11 of  
Article 177.

By Order of the Court of  
Directors,  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong 24th August, 1914.

## BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING  
CORPORATION.

Head Office—60, Wall Street, New York.  
London Office—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

## BRANCHES:—

Bombay  
Calcutta  
Canton  
Cebu  
Colon  
Hankow  
Hongkong  
Kobe  
London  
Lyons  
Manila  
Mexico  
Peking  
San Francisco  
Shanghai  
Tientsin  
Yokohama

Capital and Surplus—Gold \$75,000,000  
equal to £15,000,000.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSI-  
NESS TRANSACTED.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual  
terms.  
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, and for one year at  
4 1/2 per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates which  
may be ascertained on application.  
BILLS NEGOTIATED and COLLECTED.  
MAIL and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES  
made.  
LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted  
on all the principal cities in the world.  
LETTERS CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT  
and COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT  
issued.  
PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares  
effected.  
TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOGG,  
Manager.

Queen's Road, Hongkong  
Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

THE  
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK  
LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000  
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000  
Reserve Fund " 18,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—  
Antung-Hsien  
Canton  
Cebu  
Colon  
Hankow  
Hongkong  
Kobe  
London  
Lyons  
Manila  
Mexico  
Peking  
San Francisco  
Shanghai  
Tientsin  
Yokohama

Agencies at:  
Nagasaki  
Newchwang  
New York  
Okinawa  
Peking  
Rangoon  
Shanghai  
Tientsin  
Yokohama

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.  
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be  
sited on application.

EISHIONO, Manager.  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1913.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND  
CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal  
Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund £1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of  
Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and  
General Banking business trans-  
acted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open-  
ed and FIXED DEPOSITS re-  
ceived for 1 year or shorter periods  
at rates which will be quoted on  
application.

Wm. DICKSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

## NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO  
LIMITED.

## 11th TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.  
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.  
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.  
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.  
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.  
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.  
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.  
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

1.50 P.M. and 9.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. to 7.00



## From England to India by Rail.

In Asia there is a railroad project that for a generation has fascinated men. It is the project of a link to tie the railroads of Europe to the railroads of India, so that the Englishman may reach his prized possessions of the Orient without taking so much time about it. Of course, there are other reasons, but that seems to be the main one. Because of political complications, mainly the conviction that Russia would some day certainly grab any railroad that ran toward India and use it for her own purpose, that railroad dream languished. Now it comes true. About 2,000 miles of railroad are to be built, to cost about \$200,000,000. No

one estimates that it will ever earn its keep. That is one of the mysteries of the way they do things in Asia. Money seems no object. It is the public's money, anyway, so who cares?

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can be supplied at cheap rates at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo). At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

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## If Disease Germs were Visible!

What panic-fear would arise if we could see, with the naked eye, what only the microscope shows us—namely, the germs which cause such dread infectious diseases as Cholera, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Influenza, Consumption, and Scarlet Fever.

We should see millions of these disease germs floating in the air—lurking in public telephones, in public vehicles, in all crowded, stuffy places—drifting into the mouth and throat, and passing from one person to another.

We constantly inhale these germs without taking harm, because the healthy body has natural powers of destroying them. But if we are "run down" these powers may fail us. Then the germs grow and multiply rapidly in the mouth and throat, and lay us low with some infectious disease.

Against these invisible foes, Science has given us a sure defence in Formamint Tablets, which cleanse the mouth cavity from germ growths as easily and pleasantly as dirt is removed from the skin.

## Avoid Infectious Diseases by Sucking Wulff's Formamint, The Germ-killing Throat Tablet.

The habit of sucking a few of these palatable tablets every day keeps your mouth and throat in a thoroughly healthy state—protects you against the constant risks of infection and cures such common germ ailments as Sore Throat, Bad Breath, and Mouth Troubles. Send the coupon to-day for a Free Booklet, which tells you all about Formamint. It fully explains the germ theory of disease, and contains abundant medical and lay evidence of the value of Formamint.

The Physician-in-Charge of Turkish Hospitals under British auspices during the war, 1912-13, writes: "I would like you to know that during the war in Turkey I had a few of your bottles of Formamint always in my pocket, and when engaged with Cholera cases, invariably kept sucking the tablets. Where we had to deal with numbers of Gangrene cases, and the nurses and other assistants suffered with septic throats, I invariably made them suck Formamint, and with great benefit. We all swore by them, and I am personally grateful to you."

When buying Formamint, specify Wulff's Formamint, as that is the only genuine kind. There are many imitations of Formamint, but none which have the same composition and properties. Wulff's Formamint is a new chemical compound, and as such is manufactured by a fully-protected process. Formamint is sold by all Chemists, in bottles of 50 tablets.

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LOTUS MOKHA IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE &amp; SON.

## POST OFFICE.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The Salsette, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Monday, the 7th inst., at noon and may be expected to arrive here on Saturday, the 12th inst., at daylight. This packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all-sea route on the 5th ult. and for despatch overland on the 11th ult.

## MAILS DUE.

English, Salsette, 11th inst.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Port Bayard, Haiphong and Pakhoi—Per RUE, 10th Sept., 8 a.m.

Straits & Colombo—Per SOCOIRA, 10th inst., 8 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHENG TU, 10th inst., 8 a.m.

Port Bayard—Per KWONG CHAU WAM, 10th inst., 8 a.m.

Straits & India via Calcutta—Per SUTSANO, 10th inst., 1 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per KUTSANG, 10th Sept., 10 a.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per TAK-SANG, 10th inst., 10 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per KANCHOW, 10th Sept., 2 p.m.

## FRIDAY, 11th Sept.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 11th Sept., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per KAIJO MARU, 11th inst., noon.

## SATURDAY, 12th Sept.

Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Brindisi—Per SARDINIA, 12th Sept., 10 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday the 11th inst., at 5 p.m.

Straits, India via Calcutta—Per YAT-SHING, 12th inst., noon.

Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 12th inst., noon.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per ANHUI, 12th inst., 4 p.m.

[To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday the 17th September.]

Shanghai & N. China—Per KWONG-SANG, 12th Sept., 4 p.m.

Tientsin—Per CHEONGSHING, 12th 4 p.m.

## SUNDAY, 13th Sept.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 13th Sept., 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Taiwan—Per DAIGI M., Sept. 13th 9 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 15th Sept.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 15th Sept., 2 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, Nagasaki, Victoria & Tacoma (Europe via Siberia)—Per MEXICO M., 16th Sept., 1 p.m.

[To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday the 21st inst.]

## THURSDAY, 17th Sept.

Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per KUEI-CHOW, 17th Sept., 10 a.m.

## FRIDAY, 18th Sept.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIYANG, 18th Sept., 9 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 22nd Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per TAIYUAN, 22nd Sept., 10 a.m.

## THURSDAY, 25th Sept.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per ST. ALBANS, 25th Sept., 9 a.m.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Sungliang, Br. s.s. Robinson, 8th inst.—Hohow, Gen.—B. & S.

Merionethshire, Br. s.s. 3,400, R. Dodd, 8th inst.—Singapore, 1st inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chingtu, Br. s.s. 1,933, Lewis, 7th inst.—Hankow & Swatow, 8th inst. Ballast—B. & S.

Schun, Norw. s.s. D. Havbrander, 8th inst.—Bangkok, 31st ult., Rice—Order.

Chiyuen, Chinese s.s. 1,172, W. Ross, 9th inst.—Shanghai, 3rd inst., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Daiten Maru, Br. s.s. 2,324, W. Nakagawa, 9th inst.—Wei-hai-wei, 3rd inst., Coal & Gen.—M. B. K.

## DEPARTED.

September 8.

Chenau for Shanghai

Kaigan for Tournai

Kwangsai for Hongay

Yokohama Maru for Victoria

Choysang for Shanghai

St. Egbert for New York via Manila

Kamo Maru for London via Singapore

Haiyang for Foochow via Swatow

Chinhuu for Manila

Standard for Bangkok via Swatow

Kenkon Maru No. 18 for Milke

Per s.s. Salun from Bangkok—M. C. Dowell.

Per s.s. Chiyuen from Shanghai—Mr & Mrs Bell & child.

Per s.s. Kamo Maru for Europe etc.—Messrs Brun, Shitabaki, Hashida, Yashida, Mr & Mrs Williams, Brooks, Ohnishi, Konishi, Ito, Okowji, Matsusaka, Mr and Mrs Moule, S. W. Strling, Mrs Carrel, J. C. Anderson, Lee Chio-hock, Mrs Hadley, Miss Wells, Capt E. E. Williams, A. Rankine, C. W. Philpot, R. Lindsay, Mrs Kubo, Mrs P. Calmore, Mrs Oaki, N. Mutch, S. Shimada, Mrs Menlemans, Monieroff, A. Renard, John Yates, Turner, Calmer, D. Godefroi, Deromel & T. Hayakawa.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at 11.30—Pressure has increased over the south and east coasts of China, and decreased quickly over N. China, south Japan and the Loochoos. The anticyclone has moved into the Pacific, and a depression covers the Gulf of Pechili.

The typhoon is situated in lat. 24° N. long 130° E. moving N.N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. N.W. winds, light to moderate; fine.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China bet. two H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China bet. two H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 9th Sept., a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Wanchow 7a. 29.91 w 3

Hankow 6a. 29.87 wnw 1

Tokio 6a. 29.87 w 0

Kobe 6a. 29.75 sw 1

Nagasaki 6a. 29.75 ne 5

Yokohama 6a. 29.75 ne 3

Osaka 6a. 29.75 ne 4

Manila 6a. 29.87 n 1

London 6a. 29.87 n 2

Wanchow 6a. 29.87 n 2

Hankow 6a. 29.87 n 2

Tokio 6a. 29.87 n 2

Kobe 6a. 29.87 n 2

Nagasaki 6a. 29.87 n 2

Yokohama 6a. 29.87 n 2

Osaka 6a. 29.87 n 2

Manila 6a. 29.87 n 2

London 6a. 29.87 n 2

Wanchow 6a. 29.87 n 2

Hankow 6a. 29.87 n 2

Tokio 6a. 29.87 n 2

Kobe 6a. 29.87 n 2

Nagasaki 6a. 29.87 n 2

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